

CIVIL WAR IN
GENERAL

DRAWER 9A

CIVIL WAR

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The Civil War

Civil War in General

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
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7. 12. 30. 1862
ALL WOMEN interested in the Petition for the removal of all negligent, incompetent or intemperate officers and officials, are requested to send in their signatures as soon as possible to Box 2733, P. O., Boston, Mass., as the petition will shortly be presented to the President. Upwards of eight thousand names have been received, but some of the petitions sent to a distance have not yet been heard from. Papers in the country and in other States, particularly the Western, please copy. 2. 8. 11, 1862 L.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

A Movement of the Rebel Army Under Lee.

Heavy Bodies of Troops Moving Toward Gordonsville.

Camps Deserted and Pickets Doubled.

Fernando Wood in Consultation With the President and Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Friday, June 5.

The enemy's movement has taken a positively defined shape in the last twenty-four hours. Their columns are in motion in a southwesterly direction, toward Gordonsville. Constant balloon ascensions yesterday discovered heavy clouds of dust occasioned by the marching of continuous bodies of troops on the Gordonsville Road, as well as a disappearance of many of the camps heretofore in sight, and a doubling of their pickets along the Rappahannock.

FERNANDO WOOD CONSULTING WITH THE PRESIDENT.

FERNANDO WOOD had a long interview to-day with the President and afterwards with the Secretary of War. The hiring of the Lee House on I-street was the seeming occasion of Mr. Wood's appearance here, but, from the reports of the tenor of his conversation, it is reasonably certain that this incurable politician has repeated to-day his customary dodge of rushing to Washington immediately after one of his revolutionary or treasonable speeches, and repudiating them by denying the accuracy of the publications, and immoderately damning the reporters. His reputation for doing this is actually established here.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that entries at the Custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, are subject to stamp duties. The law on this subject is not inconsistent with the Reciprocity treaty, which admits free of duty certain articles, the growth and product of British colonies, into the United States.

In accordance with a recent opinion of the Attorney-General adverse to the former ruling of the Internal Revenue Office, in reference to the assessment and collection of taxes on articles manufactured, delivered to, and accepted by the Government under contracts made prior to July 1, 1862, Assessors are instructed in future not to assess a tax on such articles; but they will require the manufacturers of such articles to make returns of the whole number or quantity manufactured, delivered to, and accepted by the Government, and the return must be accompanied with the certificate of the proper officer of the Government, that they have been so delivered and accepted, under contracts made prior to July 1, 1862. Collectors must not enforce the collection of taxes which have been already assessed, but not paid, on such articles.

COL. D'UTASSY.

Col. D'UTASSY starts to-morrow for his year's imprisonment at Sing Sing, in the custody of Provost-Marshal Todd.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The opinion expressed in diplomatic circles to-night is, that the rumors of the storming of Puebla by the French were not only unfounded, but that the French sustained a repulse, and that Comonfort has reinforced ORIZABA.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Col. F. F. CAVADA, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been tried by a Court-martial, of which Brig. Gen. J. M. H. Ward was President, upon a charge of "misbehavior before the enemy," in absentsing himself from his command and seeking shelter in the rear during the first battle of Fredricksburgh. Having been found guilty, he was sentenced "to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may be due him and to be cashiered." Upon the recommendation of Gen. Hooker, the sentence was remitted by the President.

A Court, of which Col. J. A. SUTTER, Thirty-fourth regiment New-York Volunteers, was President, found Sergeant Michael McKew, Company D, Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, guilty of "disorderly and unsoldierly conduct," and sentenced him to be shot to death. The President commuted the sentence to imprisonment for one year in Fort Delaware.

Corp. W. J. FLYNN, First battalion, 17th U. S. I., for drunkenness on duty and "breaking his arrest," was sentenced to be shot to death. Commuted by the President to imprisonment for one year. The prisoner will be sent to Fort Delaware.

Second Lieu t. J. A. W. JONES, Company L, First regiment Minnesota Vols., for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, was sentenced to be dismissed the United States service. Approved.

Private JAS. DOLAN, Company G, One Hundred and Fifth New-York State Vols., for "drunkenness while on duty," "disorderly conduct," and "using violence toward his commanding officer," was sentenced to be shot. Commuted to imprisonment for six months, at hard labor, with loss of pay. The prisoner will be sent to Fort Delaware.

First Lieut. LEWIS EMMERSON, for being absent without leave, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Commuted to forfeiture of pay for two months.

Capt. JUDG M. MORT, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers, for oversailing his leave of absence, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Mitigated to forfeiture of pay for two months.

Private MICHAEL FARZOMBINS, Company B, Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, for disorderly and riotous conduct, disobedience of orders, and "using disrespectful and threatening language, and threatening to strike his superior officer," was sentenced to be shot. Commuted to imprisonment for one year. The prisoner will be sent to Fort Delaware.

WHO HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED.

Among the prisoners of war exchanged, have been—

1. All officers, naval and military, delivered at City Point up to May 30, 1863.
2. The officers and crew of the *Indianola*, *Harriet Lane*, *Mercedita*, *Queen of the West*, *Haiteras*, *Columbia*, *Isaac Smith*, and schooner *Vassar*.
3. The officers and privates captured and paroled at Holly Springs in December, 1862.
4. Officers and men of the Seventy-first Indiana, taken at Muldraugh's Hill, Ky., in December, 1862.
5. Officers and privates Ninety-first Illinois, captured at Bacon Creek and Nolan, Ky., Dec. 26, 1862, and Muldraugh's Hill, Dec. 23.
6. Those captured at Mount Sterling, Ky., in March, 1863.
7. The captured of the Fifty-first Indiana, Seventy-first Indiana, Third Ohio, Eightieth Illinois and First Tennessee cavalry, at Cedar Bluffs, Ga., in May, 1863.
8. All especially exchanged and especially notified of their exchange.

THE NASSAU CONSULATE.

SETH C. HAWLEY is on his way home from the Consulate at Nassau, on a leave of absence, and in exceedingly delicate health.

THE PERUVIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. SWERT, of Illinois, to whom the appointment of Commissioner to settle Peruvian Claims was tendered, has declined it. Whoever is the new appointee must sail before the 13th inst.

LEMONS.

The Medical Department acknowledges the receipt of a hundred boxes of lemons, from persons in New-York, for the use of the sick and wounded in the hospitals here and in the army at Falmouth.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 5.

SUTLERS AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

A recent order issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, provides that all sutlers or persons engaged in traffic within the limits of the

army and liable to the provisions of the Internal Revenue law, must, within ten days from the 2d instant, exhibit to the Provost-Marshal-General receipts for the payment of all taxes due from them. In default of which the Provost-Marshal-General will seize and sell the property of both delinquents and pay the proceeds into the United States Treasury to satisfy the first claims of the Government.

COL. CRADLEBAUGH WOUNDED.

Among the lists of wounded at Vicksburg is Col. CRADLEBAUGH, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers. He was a delegate in the late House of Representatives from Nevada, and made the startling *exposé* of the Mormon outrages. He is very widely known as the Judge in Utah whose efforts to bring the perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre and other revolting murders to punishment were thwarted by President BUCHANAN refusing to allow the assistance of United States troops. It is believed the Colonel is not seriously wounded, though no particulars as to the extent of his injuries have been received.

REBELS AT BANKS' FORD.

It is known here that a brigade of rebels encamped opposite Banks' Ford on Monday, where they still remain.

PRINTING IN THE ARMY.

It may not be generally known that all the army orders, circulars, blank forms, envelopes, &c. for the Army of the Potomac are printed at Headquarters, two small portable presses, and sufficiency of type, occupying very small space, being provided for the purpose. A two-horse wagon, when necessary, removes the entire establishment. This department of the Adjutant-General's office is under charge of Lieut. BROWN, of the late Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, an excellent printer. Five assistants are generally kept busy. Lieut. BROWN is from St. Lawrence County, New-York.

GEN. BENHAM'S ENGINEER BRIGADE.

The resignation of Col. STEWART, of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers, has been accepted; cause, continued ill health. Lieut.-Col. PETRES, of the same regiment, will succeed to the command.

Maj. SPAULRING, of the same regiment, has received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The term of service of a large portion of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers will expire in a few days, their two years' term having expired. Those remaining will preserve the present regimental organization. It is commanded by Col. COLCATE.

These two regiments, together with a battalion of United States Engineers, form the Engineers' brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. BENHAM.

This brigade has rendered most efficient service during the late nine days' campaign, having laid, taken up, transported and relaid, five separate bridges over the Rappahannock, at an extreme distance of 20 miles, one from another.

TRANSFERRED.

Among the official changes which have recently been made in the Department of Washington, is the transfer of Capt. FRANK H. BARNETT from the Subsistence Department, Alexandria, to the charge of a branch of the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, in Washington.

NAVAL.

Acting Master JAMES TAYLOR has been ordered to the command of the schooner *Sophronia*; Acting Master S. C. GRAY to the command of the store-ship *Courier*.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

JOHN JELLIFFE, late counsel for the negro Loy claimed by a citizen of Maryland, having been indicted for rescuing that fugitive slave from his master, to-day gave security for his appearance when required. JOHN DEAR, the other counsel, similarly indicted, is temporarily absent from Washington.

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6/6/63

Action after the Union plans were formed.

The Civil War.

By CHAS. H. PETERS, *St. Paul's, Ohio.*

THE following series of lessons will furnish all the necessary material needed for primary pupils and for the average country schools. These outlines furnish the class an excellent and interesting form for study and can afterwards be used to good advantage for drill and review.

LESSON NO. 1.

Action taken before any plans were laid by the Union Generals for carrying on the war.

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| BEGINNINGS
OF
CIVIL WAR | { | <p><i>Causes.</i></p> <p>First gun fired, . . .</p> <p>First blood shed, . . .</p> <p>Bombardment of Ft. — (18—).</p> <p>(1) Location.</p> <p>(2) Commanded by.</p> <p>(3) Further account.</p> <p>(4) Effect.</p> <p>(1) News of this trouble.</p> <p>(2) Pres. calls for volunteers.</p> <p>(3) More states secede.</p> <p>(4) Arsenal and Navy-yard seized.</p> <p><i>First Action of Union Armies.</i></p> <p>(1) Alexandria and Arlington.</p> <p>(2) Chief camp of Confederates.</p> <p>(3) McClellan in western Va.</p> <p>(4) Va. divided.</p> |
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| BLACK-
BOARD
EXERCISE | { | <p><i>What is meant by:</i></p> <p>(1) Arsenal.</p> <p>(2) Navy-yard.</p> <p>(3) Volunteers.</p> <p>NOTE.—Consult your dictionaries for these terms.</p> |
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LESSON NO. 2.

Further action before the Union plans were completed for carrying on the war.

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| BEGINNINGS
OF
CIVIL WAR | { | <p><i>Battle of Bull Run.</i></p> <p>(1) Date in full.</p> <p>(2) The Confederate army.</p> <p>(1) Location.</p> <p>(2) Commander.</p> <p>(3) Union Commander.</p> <p>(4) Number of men.</p> <p>(5) Describe the battle.</p> <p>(6) Effects.</p> <p>(1) On the Southern people.</p> <p>(2) On the Northern people.</p> <p>(3) Action of Congress.</p> <p>(4) McClellan.</p> <p><i>War in the west.</i></p> <p>(1) Summer of 1861.</p> <p>(2) The people divided.</p> <p>(3) Final result.</p> <p><i>Battle of Ball's Bluff.</i></p> <p>(1) Date in full.</p> <p>(2) Movement of Union forces.</p> <p>(3) Results and Effect.</p> <p>(1) Of the battle.</p> <p>(2) On the North.</p> |
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| BLACK-
BOARD
EXERCISE | { | <p><i>Be able to locate :</i></p> <p>(1) Bull's Run.</p> <p>(2) Manassas Junction.</p> <p>(3) Ball's Bluff.</p> |
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UNDER THE
UNION
PLANS,
1861.

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| { | <p>1. The plans of the War.</p> <p>(1) To take</p> <p>(2) To blockade</p> <p>(3) To secure possession of . . .</p> <p>(1) Give reasons for each.</p> <p>2. War on the Coast.</p> <p>(1) Ports captured by the Union.</p> <p>(2) Result of these captures.</p> <p>(3) Ports still held by Confederacy.</p> <p>3. Blockade Running.</p> <p>(1) Occupation of the South.</p> <p>(2) Manner of Trade.</p> <p>(3) Effect of a blockade.</p> <p>(4) Description of a blockade-runner.</p> <p>(5) How these vessels operated.</p> |
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Locate:

- (1) Hatteras Inlet.
- (2) Port Royal.
- (3) Wilmington.

What is meant by :

- (1) A cargo.
- (2) A port.

For which of the Three great plans were these actions taken ?

LESSON NO. 4.

UNDER THE
UNION
PLANS,
1862.

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| { | <p>1. On the upper Mississippi.</p> <p>(1) Capture of Fts. — and — .</p> <p>(1) Account of.</p> <p>(2) Effect.</p> <p>(1) On the Confederates.</p> <p>(2) On the Union.</p> <p>(2) Battle of Shiloh.</p> <p>(1) Account of.</p> <p>2. On the lower Mississippi.</p> <p>(1) Action of Admiral Farragut.</p> <p>(2) The Miss. as it was now held.</p> <p>3. For which plan were these actions ?</p> |
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BLACKBOARD WORK FOR CLASS.

Commanders at Shiloh.

- (1) Union.
- (1) — .
- (2) — .
- (2) Confederates.
- (1) — .
- (2) — .

NOTE.—Make a star after the Gen. who was killed.

Locate the following :

- (1) Fort Henry.
- (2) Fort Donelson.
- (3) Pittsburg Landing.
- (4) Corinth.
- (5) Natchez.
- (6) Port Hudson

LESSON NO. 5.

UNDER THE
UNION
PLANS,
1862

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| { | <p>1. War on Eastern Coast.</p> <p>(1) Gen Burnside's Work.</p> <p>(2) Other places captured.</p> <p>(3) Battle between <i>Monitor</i> and <i>Merrimac</i>.</p> <p>(1) When and where ?</p> <p>(2) Describe the Fight.</p> <p>(3) The <i>Monitor</i>.</p> <p>(1) Where and by whom built ?</p> <p>(2) Its construction.</p> <p>(3) Its nickname.</p> <p>(4) Commander.</p> <p>(4) The <i>Merrimac</i>.</p> <p>(1) Its construction.</p> <p>(2) Engagement March 8th.</p> <p>(5) Effects on naval warfare.</p> <p>2. For which plan were these actions.</p> |
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Locate the following:

- (1) Roanoke Is.
- (2) Newbern.
- (3) Fort Pulaski.
- (4) Hampton Roads.
- (5) Norfolk.

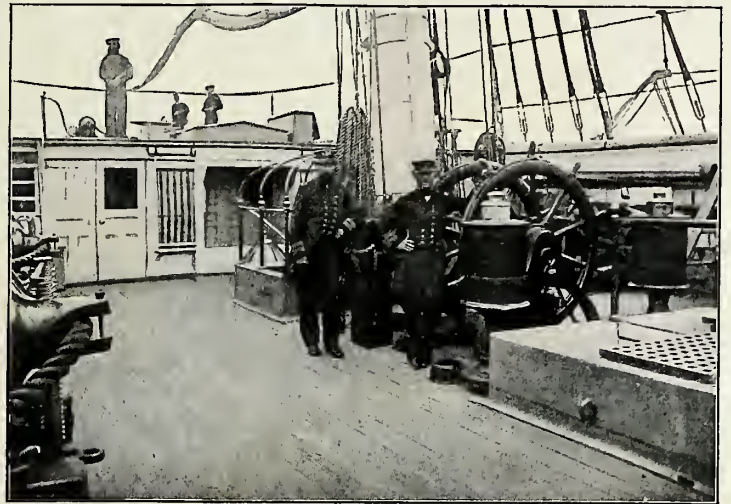
What is meant by:

- (1) Hampton Roads ?
- (2) Battle of the Iron Ships ?

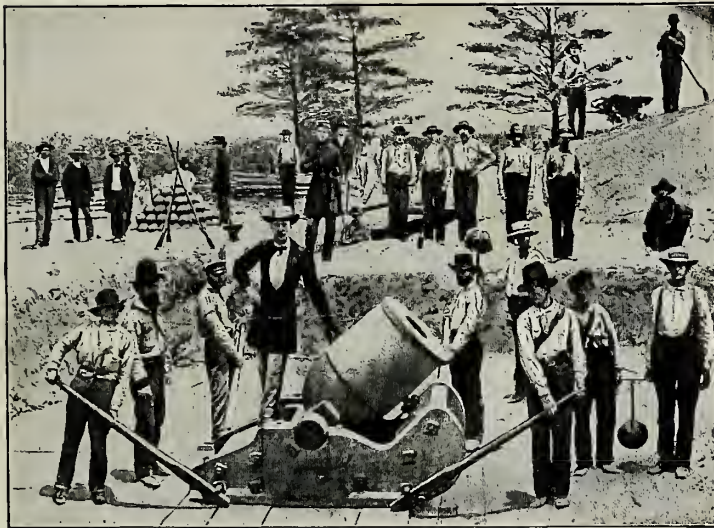
CIVIL WAR PERIOD ILLUSTRATED BY PICTURES TAKEN BY CIVIL WAR CAMERAS



ON THE DECK OF THE "MONITOR."



ADMIRAL FARRAGUT [RIGHT] ON THE DECK OF HIS FLAGSHIP, "HARTFORD," AFTER THE VICTORY AT MOBILE BAY.



From "The Photographic History of the Civil War," copyright Review of Reviews.

SOME CONFEDERATE GUNNERS IN 1861.



IN VIRGINIA—BALLOON CORPS SENDING UP AN OBSERVATION OFFICER.



SOME MEN OF THE UNION NAVY IN THE CIVIL WAR.



CHRISTIAN COMMISSION OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 4, 1865.

NEW YORK.—The cotton captured at Savannah by Gen. Sherman is to be brought here and sold. Collector Draper has been directed to proceed to Savannah and examine it and take testimony regarding its ownership. The rights of the owners, if they have any, will be settled hereafter.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Fenton was inaugurated yesterday as governor and the senate and assembly were organized and proceeded to business.

ST. LOUIS.—The legislature has effectually killed the project to remove the capital temporarily to St. Louis. Eight secession women, residents of Clay county, who have husbands in the rebel army and who helped the rebels in the late raid of Price, have been sent to Memphis to go through the lines as exiles. Five bushwhackers were killed a few days ago by the home guards in Saline county.

CHICAGO.—The German Opera company inaugurated the season successfully on the night of Jan. 2 with the ever popular opera "Martha." Among the artists were Formes, baritone; Himmel, tenor, and Mme. Johannsen, soprano.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The leading topic of conversation here is the failure of the expedition against Wilmington to capture Fort Fisher which guards the entrance to Cape Fear. Opinion censures Gens. Weitzel and Butler.

BERLIN.—The fashionable world of this city has been not a little bit scandalized by the union of Count Westphalia, a member of one of the first families in Prussia, with a beautiful danseuse, Mlle. Catherine Friedburg, from the Imperial theater at St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The new rebel pirate Sea King, with name changed to Shenandoah, is actively at work on the Atlantic. A brig, three barks and two ships have been captured and bonded.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 5, 1865.

WASHINGTON.—The secretary of war, in new orders, states that medical officers commissioned in the regular or volunteer service and assigned to duty in charge of United States general hospitals will be charged with the duties of commanders of armies and obeyed as such.

NEW YORK. — The United States steamer Massachusetts, from Charleston bar, reports that our ironclads, nine in number, have returned to Charleston harbor and that Admiral Dahlgren was in coöperation with Gen. Sherman in his attack on Charleston.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—J. S. Breckinridge of this place drew \$13,000 out of Fletcher's bank at Indianapolis several days ago and took the train for Lafayette. At Thornton he got off the train to see a friend, leaving his valise containing the money on the train. The train went on. He telegraphed the railway company at this place to return the valise. They did the next morning. When Breckinridge got it every dollar was gone.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Gov. Miller, in his annual message delivered yesterday, announced that script was no longer necessary and that Minnesota, for the first time in its history as a state, was ready to pay in cash all authenticated evidences of indebtedness.

SPRINGFIELD.—In the senate yesterday petitions from several counties were presented asking an amendment to laws for the punishment of horse thieves.

SPRINGFIELD.—In the Republican caucus last night Gov. Yates received the nomination for the United States senatorship.

NEW YORK.—The Herald's Savannah letter says the city is remarkably quiet. When our troops first entered the people remained in their houses through fear of injury. These fears have now passed away and the citizens come freely upon the streets. The majority of them seem desirous of placing themselves in a loyal attitude toward the government.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Richmond papers of the 3d inst. have been received. The Richmond Enquirer contains the following significant editorial: "All of us are fast getting ourselves understood. Colonial vassalage is a preferable thing to Yankee slavery. This is the first outcropping of this year of our Lord 1865; it would be a good bargain to receive the material aid of England and France by a formal sacrifice of our institution of slavery."

NEW YORK.—A collision in the Bergen tunnel yesterday occurred between the Morris and Essex trains. There were five killed and a number injured. No delay on the road was caused by the accident.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports say that the cars are running from Nashville to Chattanooga, so little did Hood damage the railroad. They are also running to Duck river on the Tennessee and Alabama line.

SPRINGFIELD.—As forecast yesterday Gov. Yates has been elected to the United States senate. He will serve the long term.

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 7, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The further manufacture of Parrott guns has been suspended for the present. Immediately upon the news of the bursting of guns on board the fleet in the attack on Wilmington the chief of ordnance telegraphed Mr. Parrott at West Point to stop work until an investigation into the causes of the explosions has been made.

LANSING, Mich.—The Michigan legislature yesterday reflected the Hon. Jacob M. Howard to the United States senate for six years.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—A soldiers' riot of considerable magnitude took place here yesterday. Citizens helped quell the riot.

CHICAGO.—The front page advertising columns this morning list the following: "A fine residence on Wabash avenue, near Harrison street, east front, lot 40 by 180, good barn; price, \$15,000." Another advertisement reads: "Double carte de visite, allowing persons to occupy any two different positions they choose and to change their dress.—Hines' Art Gallery."

NEW YORK.—The World has a Washington dispatch going to show that England and France will recognize the south on the 4th of March because Mr. Lincoln did not carry the southern states.

NEW YORK.—The Herald's Washington dispatch: "Gen. Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition has been received at the war department. It tends to exculpate Butler from responsibility of failure. It is understood to reflect severely on Admiral Porter."

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 10, 1865.

WASHINGTON.—Horace Greeley is here, urgent and persistent in his demands for peace, predicting an early termination of the war.

CLINTON, Ia.—The Clinton bridge across the Mississippi, connecting the Galena and Iowa divisions of the Northwestern railroad, was opened today. A large party of excursionists from Chicago was present.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Both houses of the legislature met today. A certified statement of the vote in each county was read and Oliver J. Morton was declared duly elected governor and Conrad Baker lieutenant governor.

CINCINNATI.—Trial of the Chicago conspirators charged with plotting to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and to destroy the city of Chicago was called today, but was adjourned until next Tuesday, as none of the prisoners was ready for the commission.

SPRINGFIELD.—Preparations had been made here for a grand time tomorrow at the inauguration of Gov. Oglesby. There was to have been a grand procession, civil and military, but the announcement of the death of Gen. Oglesby's son, an only child 6 years of age, which took place at Decatur, will change the day of anticipated joy into mourning. The inauguration probably will be postponed until the last of the week.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 9, 1865.

CHICAGO.—An editorial news summary says: "It will afford the people of this city a large amount of satisfaction to hear of the arrest in Baltimore of the infamous H. M. Flint, formerly of the Chicago Times, but more recently of the Druid of the New York World, for treasonable practices. This lash should have been applied to him a year ago. If he escapes hanging, Justice and the Evil One will be the losers."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The receipts from internal revenue for the week ending Jan. 7th were about \$10,000,000. The amount of bank currency issued last week was nearly \$2,500,000. National notes in circulation \$78,488,520.

NEW YORK.—The governor of South Carolina [Magrath] has called every free white man between the ages of 16 and 60 to the defense of Charleston, willingly if they will, forcibly if necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch from the Army of the James, under Grant, states: "All is quiet in this department. A severe rainstorm has made roads almost impassable."

NEW YORK.—The New York Times has a special dated Huntsville, Ala., which says: "The Tennessee campaign is ended. The last of Hood's army crossed the Tennessee river on the 29th, with eight pieces of artillery and about 18,000 men. It is said Hood is going to Meridian, Miss., to attempt a reorganization."

CHICAGO.—Dispatches from the east announce a report that Gen. Lee has been placed in command of all the rebel armies and has put Beauregard in command of the defenses of Richmond, intending himself to proceed to South Carolina to concentrate the rebel forces in that quarter to check Sherman's proposed movement northward.

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 12, 1865.

ST. LOUIS.—The event of yesterday was the passage of an immediate emancipation ordinance by a vote of 60 to 4. Among the four was the Blair delegate to the Baltimore convention. The action of Missouri was sent to President Lincoln. Gov. Fletcher will proclaim emancipation officially.

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Hon. James Guthrie was elected United States senator in the place of Powell yesterday. The vote in the house was: Guthrie, 45; Gen. Rousseau, 44; scattering, 4. In the senate: Guthrie, 20; Gen. Rousseau, 12; scattering, 2.

ST. LOUIS.—Dispatches from the west report the Indians on the Republican river retreating southward. Advances from Fort Kearney say the overland mail line is infested from O'Fallon's Bluff to Valley Station. The Indians so largely outnumber the troops that offensive operations cannot at present be prosecuted with much chance of success.

NEW YORK.—The World's Washington special of the 10th asserts that Francis P. Blair has gone to the rebel capital with the full knowledge and consent of President Lincoln and is clothed with all the authority required for the opening of negotiations with Jeff Davis with a view to restore peace. His instructions as to the terms to be offered are embraced within these three propositions, each of which is final:

First—Amnesty to all.

Second—The constitution as it is, and the union as it was.

Third—Total abolition of slavery within a reasonable length of time.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—The rebels made another attack on the picket line of the Army of the Potomac yesterday and captured a couple of videttes on the right of the 2d division of the 6th army corps. Our boys swear vengeance and are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to pay them back double. On the other part of the line not a gun has been fired for several days.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 13, 1865.

NEW YORK.—The Richmond papers received here yesterday contain a telegram from Charleston stating that Sherman's forces have occupied Grahamville, S. C., thirty-five miles north of Savannah.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The debate on the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution continues to crowd the spacious galleries of the house and public interest is increasing.

NEW YORK.—It is announced that Gen. McClellan leaves for his European tour on the first week in February. He has declined the offer of a private vessel tendered by his friends. He will be gone two years.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate took a ten minute recess yesterday to give an enthusiastic welcome to Admiral Farragut.

ST. LOUIS.—A perfect jubilation occurred at the capital, according to reports from Jefferson City, upon receiving news of the passage of the immediate emancipation ordinance. The governor made a speech of congratulation to the members of the legislature. Songs were sung, fireworks exploded, and general excitement ensued.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 14, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is reported here that Gen. Singleton's mission to Richmond, where he arrived several days ago, embraces a statement to the rebel leaders of the necessity of submission—as it appears to be the Copperhead mind of the north in the light of the late elections. He will declare that there is no prospect whatever for the recall of the emancipation proclamation, and that the north is fully determined to prosecute the war and sustain the administration. Gen. Singleton goes under pass from President Lincoln.

CHICAGO.—The ladies of the First United Presbyterian church commenced yesterday a two day fair and stival in aid of their church fund, and it is but justice to them to say that the affair was one of the most creditable of the season.

CHICAGO.—Richard Kirby, a punp rowdy, while in a state of partial intoxication, attempted to steal a horse and buggy in front of the Metropolitan hotel. Officer Edwards caught him in the act and in the police court yesterday he was held in jail of \$500.

CHICAGO.—The bridge over the river at State street has been completed as far as the contractors (Fox Howard) are concerned. It was accepted yesterday by the board of public works and thrown open to foot passengers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gen. Butler is still at Fortress Monroe. He is, however, expected here in a day or two and, as his order indicated, he is very much disposed to make war on whoever is responsible for his removal.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 16, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A vast amount of peace talk which now floods the capital is absurd. It is not true that ambassadors from Jeff Davis are here or that any authorized ambassadors from Mr. Lincoln have gone to Richmond, or that any serious expectation of the senior Blair's mission or that of Gen. Singleton is anticipated. So far as any actual authority was given these gentlemen by our government it was solely on private grounds.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The utmost quiet still reigns along the lines in front of this army. Even picket firing seems to have been given up.

NEW YORK.—A letter from George Seward, secretary and general superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph company, to Cyrus W. Field, states that the amount of cable already completed for laying across the Atlantic is 750 miles. Mr. Seward has no doubt that the cable will be successfully laid and worked.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Petitions continue to pour into the general assembly from all parts of the state for the repeal of the infamous black laws and all other laws upon our statute books placing disabilities upon the black race in this state. It may not be generally known that Gen. John A. Logan was the author of the black laws of 1855.

CHICAGO.—Enlistments were exceedingly dull on Saturday (Jan. 14), not more than six recruits having been secured.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 17, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj. Gen. Butler arrived in town yesterday. He was in civilian clothes, but is manifestly in a warlike frame of mind. The examination before the commission promises to be rich.

CAIRO.—Deserters are continually arriving at Padueah and other points from Hood's and Forrest's forces. Two came into our lines at Memphis on the 13th from Forrest's scouts, bringing horses and accouterments. They report that portions of Forrest's command are busily engaged in conscripting to fill up Hood's depleted ranks.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new loan bill introduced by Stevens yesterday is substantially an authorization of two hundred millions more seventy-three bank notes, to be issued in either or all of three shapes, as the secretary of the treasury may prefer.

CHICAGO.—The money market yesterday was somewhat disturbed by rumors that the government had called on all national banks of the city for government deposits, and also that the secretary of the treasury is about to issue an order doing away with the present system of making national banks the depositories in cities where there are regular U. S. depositories.

CHICAGO.—Today the new railway postoffice system goes into operation on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and in consequence persons on the line of and near that road will be twelve to twenty-four hours nearer the east than heretofore.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 18, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following official dispatch has been received by the war department: "To Brig. Gen. J. A. Rawlins: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon (Jan. 17) by Gen. Ames' division and the 2d brigade of the 1st division of the 2d army corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. . . . I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am yet unable to form an estimate of the number of casualties.—(Signed) Alfred Terry, Brevet Maj. Gen. commanding."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rejoicing over the capture of Fort Fisher has engrossed the capital. The victory seals up hermetically the port of Wilmington. It will therefore be felt abroad no less than at home.

CHICAGO.—We heard yesterday that the three refractory members of the German opera troupe, arrested for breach of contract, have instituted proceedings against Mr. Grover for false imprisonment, assessing their damages at \$5,000 each.

CHICAGO.—Commissioner Hoynes has a singular case on his docket for next week. A teacher in one of our public schools had her landlady arrested for detaining her letters. On the part of the defense it is alleged that the teacher owed the landlady rent, and the seizure of the letters was to enforce payment.

CHICAGO.—Academy of Music: Kelly & Lyon have a splendid bill this week. They have imported the celebrated cow-bell-jeans, a rich joke, and secured the services of the well known Nevins as drummer. The program embraces the beautiful song, "The Prisoner's Hope." It was given last night in most effective style.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 19, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A sensation was unexpectedly produced in the house yesterday by an effort of Thaddeus Stevens to prevent an investigation ordered a few days ago into the arrests and confinements in the old capitol prison. He sought to put it on the ground of an attack on the administration and thus array a party majority against it.

NEW YORK.—A Savannah letter says that Union sentiment is increasing in consequence of the mildness of Gen. Sherman's policy and Gen. Geary's administration of affairs in the city.

SPRINGFIELD. — Gov. Oglesby's proclamation issued yesterday calls upon Illinois to raise ten regiments of volunteers for one, two, and three years.

FORT MONROE.—"The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaulding, off that place, yesterday morning, Jan. 16.—Maj. Gen. Terry."

NEW YORK.—Following are the big incomes of some of the solid men of this city for 1863: Alex T. Stewart, \$1,843,637; Aaron Arnold, \$153,929; William E. Dodge, \$392,716; August Belmont, \$100,930; Moses Taylor, \$573,494; and George Bliss, \$148,980.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 20, 1865.

BOSTON.—The funeral of Edward Everett took place yesterday in the First Unitarian church, services of a private nature having previously been held in the late residence of the deceased. The church was draped in the symbols of mourning.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rumors are afloat, the highest name as authority, that the senior Blair is to start for Richmond again tomorrow in a special boat, furnished by the navy department. Since his return he has been having repeated interviews with the President, the last of which took place yesterday afternoon. It begins to be hinted by some and suspected by others that his late visit to Washington was not nearly so barren of results as the rebel papers have reported.

NEW YORK.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent says the Raleigh Whig comes out openly for reconstruction. The interior of the state is filled with deserters and outlaws and the state militia have thrown away their guns and gone home.

NEW YORK.—Two passenger cars were thrown from the Hudson River railroad yesterday morning into the river near Yonkers. The passengers were rescued with no injuries except the uncommonly cold bath.

IN THE NEWS.—Ground has been broken at St. Louis for an opera house. Mace proposes to fight Coburn in Canada for \$20,000 in gold. A mustache spoon is the latest invention. The Chicago Copperheads who went to Blue Island have a precedent in the King of Prussia. He owes a hotel bill of 200 thalers and won't pay it.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 21, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE TRIBUNE's correspondent's statement forwarded in these dispatches last night concerning the revival of the Blair peace negotiations was entirely correct. I am authorized by the Hon. Montgomery Blair to say that his father, Francis P. Blair, left Washington in a boat furnished by the navy department to proceed directly to Richmond and renew his informal negotiations with Jeff Davis in person.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From Richmond files of the 18th we extract the following: The Sentinel says: "At the hour of this writing there is not a line of war news from any quarter. The armies of Gens. Lee and Grant remain inactive and probably will remain so for many weeks to come."

NEW YORK.—The World editorially thinks that the Richmond papers show that the south is full of apprehension and despair and would willingly give up the contest if assured of magnanimous treatment at the hands of our government. It hopes the government will embrace this opportunity of securing peace.

AMONG THE ADVERTISEMENTS in to-day's issue is this: "Greenbacks are fine, but Roback's are better. These bitters are good for all derangement of the stomach, biliousness, liver complaint, and general debility."

REPRINT FROM THE ROCK ISLAND ARGUS.—"Mr. Joslyn has done a sensible thing, and the legislature will do another if it adopts his bill, or some bill removing the state capital to Chicago. There is no doubt that Chicago, although not geographically the center of the state, is practically the center."

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 23, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The number of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels is a fraction over 43,000. We hold over 78,000 of the rebels, including twenty-one major and brigadier generals.

SPRINGFIELD.—A dispatch was read in the state senate yesterday from Mayor Sherman of Chicago saying that the common council of that city had passed a resolution, by a very large majority, protesting against the creation of the Chicago river commission.

FORTRESS MONROE.—The frigates Minnesota, Wabash, and Colorado, and the greater portion of the larger vessels of Admiral Porter's fleet recently operating against Fort Fisher, have returned, and are now anchored in Hampton roads.

NEW YORK.—The Richmond Dispatch accounts for the great rise in gold by the fact that the property of citizens is being sold to escape confiscation. The rebel currency is being converted into gold at any price. The Negroes who have been hoarding up rebel currency are selling it off preparatory to running off. Gen. Early has made a protest against the discharge of the committee to inquire into his drunkenness. He challenges any one to prove that he was ever drunk, in camp, on the march, or in battle.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gen. Grant arrived here yesterday from the Army of the Potomac and after a short interview with the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Sheridan, at the war department, returned to City Point again. Some \$15,000 worth of the new 3 cent currency will be issued from the treasury tomorrow and for some days thereafter.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 24, 1865.

CHICAGO.—Yesterday a team attached to a car on the State street railway, which had carelessly been left near Cottage Grove avenue by the conductor and motorman, took fright and ran violently down the road toward the city. Opposite Camp Douglas they ran into another car and both cars were smashed.

NEW YORK.—Eighty bags of California overland mail which had accumulated here, were dispatched by the Isthmus route in the steamer Ocean Queen yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Times' special says that since the first day of January more than 5,000 deserters from Lee's army have passed through Washington.

CHICAGO.—The new three cent fractional currency which will soon be in circulation is beautifully engraved. On the face in the center is a steel engraving of Gen. Washington. It will be almost an impossibility to imitate the bills.

SPRINGFIELD.—The Chicago river commission bill created a stir in the house yesterday. After some discussion the subject was referred to the proper committee. We anticipate having a full delegation from both interests here tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Richmond Examiner of the 19th says: "For the next two months at least there is to be war of the most urgent character and calls for filling up the armies."

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 25, 1865.

SPRINGFIELD.—Gov. Oglesby received yesterday an official statement from Provost Marshal Gen. Fry that the number of troops due the general government is 33,841. The claim is believed to be largely in excess of what the number should be, and Gov. Oglesby has dispatched an agent to Washington to have it corrected.

ST. LOUIS.—The state convention is having an exciting discussion, proposing forfeiture of the estates of rebels.

ST. LOUIS.—Lieut. Col. Stuart, commanding at Mexico in North Missouri, has ordered, through his provost marshal, that families of twenty-two persons of Boone county report at Hannibal City Feb. 22, when they will be deported south for disloyalty.

CHICAGO.—The many friends of Rush Medical college will be gratified to learn that the commencement exercises will be held in Smith & Nixon's hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The degree of doctor of medicine will be conferred upon more than 100 of the class, the largest number ever graduated at one session in the west.

CHICAGO.—Ralph Waldo Emerson will give his new course of lectures on "American Life" in Unity church (Rev. Robert Collyer's), commencing Jan. 26. These lectures have been given in Boston with great success and must constitute the great feature of the winter in our literary circles.

CHICAGO.—Zoe, the versatile actress and danseuse, continues to draw splendid houses at McVicker's. At the Woods museum the Giant will appear as Cousin Joe in "The Rough Diamond." He is an immense attraction in every sense of the term. The beautiful play of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" is on for the evening.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 28, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA.—The following is a special dispatch to the Evening Telegraph from Washington, D. C.: "It is now definitely known that Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond has been crowned with complete success. Mr. Davis pledged himself to send immediately three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace. Mr. Blair also had an interview with General Lee, who expressed himself desirous of ending the rebellion."

MADISON, Wis.—In the state senate a petition was presented yesterday against the immediate collection of all of the taxes now levied to pay bounties, and a memorial for the better observation of the Sabbath by railroad and steamship companies.

NEW YORK.—D. H. Craig, general agent of the Associated Press, New York City, has issued an appeal to every town, county, and state, asking for shipments of husks of Indian corn. He explains that recent discoveries justify the belief that many thousand tons of such husks will be consumed yearly in connection with the manufacture of paper.

CHICAGO.—The fourth concert of the Philharmonic series will take place on the evening of the 30th with one of the best programs the society has as yet issued.

CHICAGO.—A man named Henry Brauman, residing three doors south of the Chicago House, 12th and Buffalo streets, was yesterday afternoon run over by a loaded wagon while he was at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, and seriously, if not fatally injured. He was struck in the eye by the pole of the wagon.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 26, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch which was received here yesterday evening from City Point says the rebel ironclads have gone back to Richmond. The story that two of them had grounded and had been blown up by the rebels to avoid capture is untrue.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The leading editorials of the Whig, Enquirer, and Examiner are devoted to the recent action of the rebel congress with a view to important changes in the command of their armies. All of them concur in the hope that Gen. Lee will have the position of general in chief and urge his appointment as the only way to satisfy the public mind and restore confidence.

SPRINGFIELD.—The deficiency appropriation bill passed the house yesterday and was immediately signed by Gov. Oglesby. This is the bill which failed in the copperhead legislature two years ago. It included an appropriation to aid sick and wounded soldiers.

CAIRO.—From an officer who left Eastport, Miss., on the 21st comes the report that a part of the rebel force at Clifton has sent in word that it wanted to surrender and take the oath of allegiance and go home.

CHICAGO.—We are requested to announce that the cars on the State street railway will run through to the terminus of the road, beyond Camp Douglas, every half hour until midnight tonight to accommodate those who wish to attend the First Baptist church sociable.

NEW YORK.—Gold opened yesterday at the advance realized last night, but it steadily declined from 207 to 204½, subsequently advancing to 208.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 27, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Whether as the result of the house investigation into arbitrary arrests, or some less satisfactory reason, the secretary of war is understood to have ordered the unconditional arrest of Cole North, the New York state agent, to be tried for ballot box stuffing.

SPRINGFIELD.—The members of the general assembly and other invited guests will leave the city of Springfield on a special train at 8 o'clock this morning for Jacksonville, to visit state institutions there. The party will go to Joliet tomorrow, dine at the penitentiary, and proceed to Chicago in the afternoon.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—Last night the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to run the batteries of the Army of the James. They took advantage of the storm and darkness to send down a fleet of eight vessels of war and three torpedo boats.

NEW YORK.—The Times' Washington special says: "The War Department has determined to take prompt action in regard to interference by the Indians with the Overland Mail."

CHICAGO.—Ralph Waldo Emerson gave one of his peculiar lectures last night at Unity church. Notwithstanding the bitter cold a large audience greeted him. Mr. Emerson is a plain, unaffected gentleman, speaks with marked emphasis, and looks more like an educated farmer than the highly cultivated, scholarly lecturer.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 30, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Since the capture of Savannah more than 15,000 slaves have come within Union lines at that place. Gen. Sherman has issued an order that the young men are to be encouraged to enlist in the military service and the South Carolina Sea islands are to be set apart for the settlement of the old men, women, and children.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Francis T. Blair's volunteer peace visits to Richmond have revealed this situation: Jeff Davis is willing to send to Washington or to receive from there commissioners to treat for peace on the basis of separation. President Lincoln, on the other hand, is willing to hear commissioners from the rebel states to treat for peace on the basis of submission to the Union.

NEW YORK.—The World's Port Royal letter says large reinforcements have arrived for Sherman's army.

NEW YORK.—The Richmond Dispatch is selling for 50 cents a single copy and \$30 per hundred to the carriers.

RICHMOND, Va.—It is reported that President Jeff Davis has appointed Lee general in chief of the confederate forces and Gen. Johnston to command the army of northern Virginia. President Davis issued a proclamation appointing Friday, March 10, as a day of public fasting and prayer for the success of the confederate cause.

CHICAGO.—An immense massmeeting was held in Bryan hall to express indignation of Chicagoans against the horse railway bill in the legislature which gives the horse railway companies of Chicago franchises for ninety-nine years.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The constitutional amendment forever prohibiting slavery in the United States which was rejected by the house at the last session was adopted by that body by a vote of 119 to 56. The galleries and lobbies were packed and the announcement of the result of the vote brought on a whirlwind of applause unprecedented in congressional annals.

BALTIMORE, Md.—It is reported the rebel peace commissioners are on their way to Washington and will arrive at Annapolis. An Annapolis dispatch says that Col. Taylor has arrived there and reports that on Sunday Alexander H. Stevens, R. M. T. Hunter and two other commissioners reached the union lines and asked permission to enter at Fort Hill but were refused pending orders from Gen. Grant who was then absent.

CHICAGO.—Among weddings reported were those of Henry H. Kleinman and Miss Robie A. Hallock; Roman S. Dingess and Miss Sarah A. Reese, and Franklin Whitaker of Janesville, Wis., and Miss Fannie A. Bryant.

CHICAGO.—John E. Gough lectured at Smith & Nixon's hall on "Eloquence and Oratory."

CHICAGO.—A numerously attended meeting of citizens of the west division was held in the Washington Skating building to take up the proposed removal of the State capital from Springfield to Chicago. A committee of ten was appointed to go to Springfield to urge the passage of the act to make the change. The Galesburg Free Press in an editorial gives numerous reasons why Chicago should be made the capital.

CHICAGO.—Field, Palmer & Leiter, 110-116 Lake street, offer their entire stock at greatly reduced prices to make room for spring goods.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 31, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. J. Burrows, clerk in the office of the controller of currency, was shot dead in the treasury building by Mary Harris of Chicago. She claimed that Burrows had jilted her and married another woman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Messrs. Richardson and Brown, journalists who escaped from Salisbury prison, testified before the committee on the conduct of war that the rebel authorities are murdering Union prisoners by cold and hunger. On Nov. 25 many of the prisoners were without food for forty-eight hours. Deliberate cases of killing and wounding were mentioned. From Oct. 18 to Dec. 18 the deaths were 20 per cent of the prisoners.

NEW YORK.—The World's Port Royal correspondent says that every available soldier in Sherman's army has left Savannah, Beaufort and Port Royal. Plans are to make the new campaign brief but grand. The destination of Sherman's troops is a mystery.

NEW YORK.—The Herald publishes figures on the rebel army roster which show that the full strength of the enemy is only 168,950 men of all arms. These forces are scattered from the James to the Red river and from the Atlantic coast to the Indian Territory. It is shown conclusively that the only army on which the rebels can depend is the army of northern Virginia.

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

NEW YORK.—James Devlin was shot on Governor's island for desertion.

SPRINGFIELD.—In the senate the chair appointed the following special committee on the removal of the state capital to Chicago: Messrs. Lansing, Mack, Green of Marion, Richards, and Green of Alexander.

FORTRESS MONROE.—Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell, the confederate peace commissioners, arrived here from City Point in Gen. Grant's special dispatch steamer to meet President Lincoln and Secretary Seward.

ST. LOUIS.—A dispatch from Omaha says Indians attacked the fort at Julesburg and burned numerous buildings. An entire train has been captured west of Fort Laramie by the Cheyennes.

CHICAGO.—Prof. James Sylla, formerly of the University of Chicago, died in Allegany, N. Y., of tuberculosis at the age of 32.

CHICAGO.—A sleeping car has just been finished in Worcester, Mass., for the Michigan Southern railroad at a cost of \$11,000. It has "all modern improvements," including gas and a furnace and berths for forty-eight passengers.

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Driving Park association elected the following officers: President, Milton S. Patrick; vice president, J. McPherson; directors, H. H. Yates, William Tilden, and J. Wright; treasurer, William B. Howard; secretary, J. C. Simpson.

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 5, 1865.

(There is no issue of The Tribune of this date on file.)

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 5, 1900.

WASHINGTON.—Great Britain has waived what right she may have had to the Nicaraguan canal, it was definitely announced tonight. As a result of negotiations for more than a year it has been agreed that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall in no way restrict the United States from building and controlling a proposed waterway.

LONDON.—Reports from South Africa are that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela river above Trickards Drift and marched toward Acton Homes, from which the road is over open country to Ladysmith. It was announced he has set out to make good his boast of a week ago that he will yet relieve Gen. White and the beleaguered garrison at Ladysmith.

BALTIMORE.—Cardinal Gibbons in a sermon here said: "I regard woman's rights women and society leaders in the higher walks of life as the worst enemies of the female sex. They rob woman of all that is amiable and gentle and give her nothing in return but masculine boldness and brazen effrontery."

FRANKFORT.—Gov. Taylor will permit the body of William Goebel, the assassinated contender for the governor's seat, to lie in the state capitol next Thursday. Lieut. Gov. Beckham, who was sworn in as governor by the Goebel legislature, is in Louisville organizing a militia as a rival of Gov. Taylor's forces. The Democratic legislature will meet in Louisville today and the Republican members will meet at London. The latter will use the Taylor militia to compel a quorum.

ST. LOUIS.—Fire caused a loss of \$1,500,000 in the heart of the business section and the death of one fireman. Twenty buildings housing forty mercantile concerns were destroyed.

CHICAGO.—The funeral train bearing the body of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton and Maj. John A. Logan, slain in battle in the Philippines, reached Chicago. Maj. Logan's body was taken to Memorial hall in the Public Library building, where it will lie in state today. The train bearing Gen. Lawton's body went on to Fort Wayne and the body will lie in state there tomorrow.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

WASHINGTON.—President Lincoln left by special train for Annapolis to join Secretary Seward at Fortress Monroe or City Point to meet the rebel peace deputation, consisting of A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell.

WASHINGTON.—The Illinois and Michigan canal bill, providing for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, passed the house by ten majority. It was first introduced by Mr. Arnold four years ago.

WASHINGTON.—The house pension committee reported a bill giving \$300 yearly until death to the five survivors of the Revolutionary pensioners. They are Samuel Cook, 98 years old, Clarendon, N. Y.; Samuel Downey, 98, Edenburg, N. Y.; William Hutchins, 100, Penobscot, Me.; Alexander Marony, 94, Yates, N. Y., and James Barhorn, 101, of Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD.—In discussing the bill in the house to allow soldiers to vote in the field, Hill of Menard, in opposing the measure, said: "A soldier is a hireling and a tool of tyrants and has no right to pollute the 'electric' franchise with his unworthy touch."

NEW YORK.—A World's special from Washington says it is rumored that President Lincoln has gone to confer with Jeff Davis in person on peace proposals.

CHICAGO.—A dozen Indians passed through Chicago on their way to Washington, where they go to treat for a permanent peace.

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Lincoln's message, detailing his negotiations with Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell, the rebel peace commissioners at Fortress Monroe, are still further delayed by the failure of the senate to pass a resolution calling for it, John Sherman having objected. The message will be sent in just as soon as called for.

NEW YORK.—Richmond papers state that in the rebel house Mr. Atkins of Tennessee offered a resolution authorizing the Confederate government to purchase and put in the field 100,000 Negroes and give each white person in the Confederate army one slave, to be his absolute property, the title only to be taken away in case of the soldier deserting.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—State's Attorney Reed of Chicago, who was held by the house of representatives for contempt in refusing to answer questions concerning the penitentiary lease on the ground that the information was privileged as a communication from a client to his attorney asked the Supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Walker held the court had no jurisdiction and expressed the opinion that Reed should be compelled to testify. Reed did so, was purged of the contempt, and discharged.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Lincoln appointed Mrs. Eushnell postmistress at Sterling, Ill. "She is as well recommended as any other," Mr. Lincoln wrote, "and she being the widow of a soldier who fell in the battle for the union, let her be appointed."

CHICAGO.—Weddings reported were these: At Evanston, by the Rev. C. W. Fitch, Lieut. Julian R. Fitch, U. S. A., and Miss Louie Bragdon of Evanston; at Oshkosh, Wis., by the Rev. W. W. Whitcomb, James W. Taylor and Miss Almira M. Vosburgh, both of Chicago; at Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Rev. W. M. Paxton, Lieut. Col. Joseph Stockton, 72d Illinois volunteers, of Chicago, and Miss Kate E. Denniston of Pittsburgh.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

WASHINGTON.—Richmond papers state that in discussing the proposition to arm Negroes in the confederate congress Representative Wigfall said: "I am fighting for slavery and for nothing else. The patent of nobility is in the color of the skin. I want to live in no country in which a man who blacked my boots and curried my horse is my equal. Give Negroes muskets and make them soldiers and the next subject introduced for discussion will be miscegenation."

BOSTON.—Josiah Quincy presided at a monster meeting in Music hall to celebrate the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Other speakers were William Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. E. N. Kirk and Maj. Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON.—President Lincoln has returned from Fortress Monroe, where he met the rebel peace commissioners. It is confidently believed in administration circles that his trip has been to some extent a success and that peace is not far distant.

WASHINGTON.—Messrs. Lane, Colfax, Orth and Julian of Indiana presented a protest to President Lincoln against any commutation of the sentence pronounced against those involved in the conspiracy to sack and burn Chicago on last election day.

CHICAGO.—Gov. Oglesby vetoed the bill giving the horse railways company of Chicago a ninety-nine year franchise. Chicago people held an enthusiastic meeting in Metropolitan hall praising the action of the governor.

CHICAGO.—A police report for the last quarter of 1864 shows the arrests of 2,032 men and 576 women. Of the total of 2,608 arrested, 1,355 were Irish, 461 were Americans, 288 were Germans and 108 Africans.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

SPRINGFIELD.—State's Attorney Reed of Cook county was brought before the house on a charge of contempt because he refused to answer questions concerning the penitentiary lease asked him by the penitentiary committee. He again refused to answer at the bar of the house. He was placed under arrest and put in custody of the doorkeeper. He will apply to the Supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus today.

SPRINGFIELD.—Both houses of the general assembly passed the horse railway bill that gives the Chicago companies 99-year leases over the governor's veto. Under the measure Chicago is "bound hand and foot and delivered over to an unscrupulous, never-ending monopoly."

RICHMOND, Va.—[From the Dispatch.]—Charleston advices state that Gen. Sherman's army is advancing on Branchville and that skirmishing is brisk on the Salkehatchie river. Sherman's objective is Charleston.

CHICAGO.—Capt. J. M. Hood of Sycamore, formerly of Chicago, left for Boston, whence he will take a packet ship to Slam, where he will become American consul. He is accompanied by R. E. Tucker of Sycamore, who has been appointed marshal of the consular court at Bangkok.

CHICAGO.—The newsboys' lodging house was formally opened and between 75 and 100 "newsies" became members of the organization by paying a small membership fee. The rooms are in the Tremont Exchange building on Dearborn street.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

WASHINGTON.—Congress in joint convention, by a formal canvass and announcement of the vote, put the finishing stroke to the late presidential election, making obscure reference to a gentleman named McClellan who was a candidate. The vote as canvassed is 233 for Abraham Lincoln and 21 for George B. McClellan.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In the house, Mr. Stevenson of Cook called up the bill appropriating \$25,000 to purchase land on which lies buried the body of Senator Douglas. The bill was passed by a vote of 60 to 23.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The fifth corps fought a severe engagement with the rebels on the Dabney's mill road. The Union forces fell back after inflicting a severe loss on the enemy. The retreat began after a section of the 2d division ran out of ammunition, part of the division becoming demoralized. They were soon rallied, however, and repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. Gen. Meade was on the field all day, but was not wounded, as had been reported.

NEW YORK.—The Richmond Examiner abuses the rebel government for sending peace commissioners to Washington, declaring the federal government had everything to gain and the rebels everything to lose by the movement for peace.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A big fire which is raging here has already destroyed about fifty dwellings occupying two squares. Fifteen lives are reported lost.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 19, 1865.

CAIRO. — Maj. Gens. Hunter, Heintzleman, and Casey, and other army officers have arrived here as members of the general court martial to try Brig. Gen. Payne. Much mystery surrounds the case and the charges have not been made public.

WASHINGTON.—Richmond papers say the rebel senate has confirmed the appointment of John C. Breckenridge as secretary of war, vice Seddon, resigned. Gen. J. D. Imboden has been named to command all prison camps in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

CAIRO.—Soldiers passing through here committed depredations that cost local merchants and citizens at least \$10,000. Only members of two or three regiments were involved in the trouble.

PHILADELPHIA.—The death list in a fire that destroyed several blocks totals twenty. The legislature passed an act to prohibit the storage of petroleum in Philadelphia. It was such storage that caused the fire.

CHICAGO.—H. G. Miller presided over a large mass meeting in Bryan hall held to hear the report of the committee headed by Wirt Dexter, which sought in vain to prevent the final passage of the notorious horse railroad bill which gives the companies a ninety-nine year lease on the streets of Chicago.

CHICAGO. — Brig Gen. W. D. Whipple of the army of the southwest is stopping at the Sherman house.

CHICAGO.—At McVicker's theater this evening a benefit will be given for Miss Olive Logan, who appears as Eveline in "The Felon's Daughter." A similar benefit will be given at Wood's museum for Miss May Howard, appearing in "Masks and Faces."

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 13, 1865.

SPRINGFIELD. — A petition to President Lincoln to appoint Hugh McCullough, at present controller of the currency, to the position of secretary of the treasury on the retirement of Secretary Fessenden was circulated in both houses of the general assembly and received the signature of every member present.

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Grant appeared on the floor of the house and business was immediately suspended, as the members surged about him to shake his hand. He blushed like a schoolboy when after he had been escorted to the speaker's platform he was introduced as "our heroic defender in the field" and was greeted with applause that filled the corridors of the capitol.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—James S. Hick, 67th Pennsylvania, and Samuel Clement, 3d Maine, were shot to death for desertion. Clement had also been convicted of cowardice.

WASHINGTON.—President Lincoln visited Senator Thomas H. Hicks of Maryland, who is near death at the National hotel following a stroke of paralysis.

NEW YORK.—Commodore Vanderbilt is to have a big gold medal from congress for giving his steamer to the country.

CHICAGO.—A subscription committee has been named to raise \$24,000 necessary to bring the next Illinois state fair to Chicago.

CHICAGO.—Chief Justice Wilson of the Superior court refused an injunction against directors of the Chicago and Galena Union railway to prevent a consolidation of that line with the Chicago and Northwestern.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

WASHINGTON.—The guerrilla chief Mosby was a passenger on the steamer Mary Allison which brought down exchange prisoners from Varina Landing. He seemed to be quite friendly with some of the Union officers, but the majority of them did not notice him.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The house passed the joint resolution ratifying the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery by a vote of 56 to 29.

WASHINGTON.—Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Hicks, United State senator from Maryland, is dead.

NEW YORK.—A Herald letter says that on Jan. 8 Mobile was surrounded by a strong chain of earthworks and was defended in the harbor by water batteries, torpedoes and three gun-boats. In and around the city were 9,000 troops, of whom 2,000 were white militia under command of Gen. D. H. Maury.

CHICAGO.—G. McPherson, proprietor of a drug store at Washington and Clark streets, assures us that the report that the young woman who poisoned herself at the St. Cloud hotel bought the poison at his store is incorrect. The deceased was doubtless in error in making the statement.

CHICAGO.—H. F. Eastman of Woodstock has been authorized to recruit a company of infantry in McHenry county. The recruits are to get \$700 cash each as soon as mustered in.

CHICAGO.—J. C. Clark was arrested for fast driving. He ran over a 6 year old son of Thomas A. Young, injuring him severely. This reckless driving in our streets has become an evil of such magnitude that it needs to be severely punished.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

SPRINGFIELD.—A resolution was introduced in the house by Mr. Platt that the balance of the stationery purchased for the members of the house at a cost of \$6,000 should be equally divided among the members for any use they may wish to apply it, even to peddling out to their home customers. The speaker was the only member to vote against it.

NEW YORK.—Capt. James S. Beall, convicted of being a spy, guerrilla, and one of the Lake Erie pirates, will be hanged Feb. 18 on Governor's island. Gen. Dix having approved the sentence.

PHILADELPHIA.—Richmond papers admit that Gen. Sherman's forces have crossed the Edisto river and that Gen. Hardee's rebel troops have fallen back before the Union advance. It is believed confidently that Gen. Sherman has now captured Branchville.

COLUMBIA.—The Ohio legislature is going to stop schoolboys from playing tag at recess.

CHICAGO.—Wines and liquors are quiet and unchanged. Among quotations are: Rectified whisky, \$1.89 a gallon; Reaper whisky, \$1.90; rye whisky (Chicago), \$2.49; bourbon (Chicago), \$2.35; Chicago gins, \$2.25@2.50; port wine, \$1.75@2.75; Pennsylvania rye, \$3.50@6.50.

JOLIET.—A petition will be circulated here appealing to Gov. Oglesby to permit "the honorable body of convicts confined in the penitentiary at Joliet permission to visit Springfield, with a guarantee of safe conduct, for the purpose of looking after the moral and religious condition of that other honorable body, the legislature of the state of Illinois."

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

WASHINGTON.—President Lincoln sent congress his message detailing all the negotiations leading up to the visit of the rebel peace commissioners to Fortress Monroe and the results of his conference with them. He said that the conversation was entirely informal and that it was understood there was nothing binding on either side. "The conference ended without any result," Mr. Lincoln said.

RICHMOND.—(From the Whig.)—"If there is now remaining among the Confederate people any one so base as to desire union with the Yankees, let him know that he cannot be admitted to Yankee association as an equal, even with Yankees, but as a criminal and outlaw who has forfeited every right, whose lands no longer belong to him, whose slaves are to be henceforth his masters, whose house is to be occupied by some fortunate New England emigrant, and whose family is to be driven from the soil to make room for the race of conquerors."

CHICAGO.—Gen. L. Bradley is at the Sherman house. Brig. Gen. B. J. Sweet is at the Tremont.

CHICAGO.—At a meeting of minority shareholders of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad company directors were elected to fill the places of those chosen in June and claimed to have vacated their offices under consolidation with the Northwestern Railroad company. Those elected are William H. Brown, Orrington Lunt, Nathaniel Norton, W. H. Gillman, Henry Corwith, S. B. Cobb, Julius Wadsworth, James Robey, George S. Robbins, B. W. Raymond, George Watson, and J. W. Shaffer. Mr. Brown was chosen president.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

NEW YORK.—The World announces there is every reason to believe that Gen. Sherman has captured Branchville and is moving directly on Columbia. It is also more than probable that Gen. Gilmore has captured Charleston, and with it Fort Johnson.

NEW YORK.—The Tribune's correspondent estimates Lee's army at 60,000 men, organized into four corps of infantry and two of cavalry, with artillery in ratio of two batteries to a division.

WASHINGTON.—A costly sword was presented to Brlg. Gen. Byron Pierce of Michigan by Senator Wilkinson.

WASHINGTON.—Petersburg Express says that Gen. Grant has thoroughly fortified his position in the rear and that he is now nearly as strong in that quarter as he is in front. This was done to prevent raids similar to Col. Wade Hampton's celebrated cattle expedition.

TROY, Wis.—H. W. Goodrich of Chicago and Miss Mattie A. Young of Hudson, Wis., were married at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. S. S. Young, by the Rev. W. W. Thorpe.

MILWAUKEE.—Oliver C. Ely of Chicago and Miss Julia E. Peirce were married here by the Rev. J. H. Towne.

CHICAGO.—At the fifth annual commencement exercises of the Hahnemann Medical college the following graduates received diplomas: Rufus Backus, William Brendenmeahl, F. Brendenmeahl, H. C. Chase, A. A. Fahnestock, L. B. Hyatt, H. C. Liechert, A. G. Leland, W. C. Morrison, William Pattison, W. F. Schatz, Charles Woodhouse, and A. W. Goodworth.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 19, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Stanton announced the occupation by Gen. Sherman's forces of Columbia, S. C., and the probable evacuation of Charleston. Gen. Grant wired Secretary Stanton the report of Gen. Beauregard, as printed in the Richmond Dispatch, of the fall of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation convening the senate in extra session on March 4.

NEW YORK.—Leading clergymen of this city have issued a call to the churches of the nation to unite in prayer for the President and the country from 12 to 1 o'clock on Saturday, March 4.

NEW YORK.—A committee of the rebel house of representatives at Richmond reports a list of persons who charged the confederate government the unexampled sum of \$40 for their wheat. The first name on the list is that of the Hon. James A. Sedden, former rebel secretary of war, who sold 250 bushels at \$40 a bushel, confederate money.

CHICAGO.—George W. Gage, A. J. Wright, Joseph McPherson, J. L. Hancock, E. G. L. Faxon, George D. Carpenter, William Patrick, Chauncey Bowen, John Ross, Potter Palmer, George Mansur, H. H. Yates, Jesse Spaulding, and Richard Somers were selected as a committee to secure the \$20,000 necessary to bring the Illinois state fair to Chicago for the next two years.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

CINCINNATI.—Charles Francis Daniels, who escaped from the military authorities here during the trial of the conspirators who plotted to burn Chicago on last election day, telegraphed from Hamilton, O., to the judge advocate ironically thanking Mayor Burnett for courtesies and the valuable presents of jewelry (handcuffs). Gen. Hooker ordered that all the remaining prisoners on trial be searched twice daily to prevent further escapes.

NEW YORK.—A Richmond dispatch says that everything remains quiet at Petersburg following considerable skirmishing near Sugar Loaf. It is claimed that Union attacks were repulsed with severe losses.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William M. Springer of Illinois was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme court of the United States.

SANDUSKY, O.—President Lincoln commuted the sentence of Lieut. B. Davis, rebel spy, who was to have been shot at Johnson's island yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD.—Adj. Gen. Haynie has organized the 152d regiment of Illinois volunteers at Camp Butler with these officers: Colonel, Ferdinand Stephenson; lieutenant colonel, Jasper Partridge; major, John H. Male; adjutant, James Ray, and surgeon, Hiram S. Plummer.

CHICAGO.—Maj. A. F. Thompson of the 12th Illinois, who was recently promoted from captain, is at the Tremont en route to join Gen. Slocum's corps.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army officers in the Shenandoah valley report that guerrilla bands which have been so troublesome there, in view of the approaching dissolution of the rebel confederacy, have become comparatively inactive and the members are deserting in large numbers to the Union lines.

CINCINNATI, O.—Col. Benjamin Anderson, one of those confined at McLean barracks here as connected with the rebel plot to burn Chicago last November, shot and probably fatally wounded himself. He snatched a revolver from a passing soldier's holster and before he could be stopped fired a bullet into his abdomen. Col. Anderson served with distinction in the rebel army previous to his connection with the Chicago conspiracy.

RICHMOND, Va.—Gens. S. D. Lee and Wade Hampton, recently appointed lieutenant generals, have been confirmed by the Confederate senate.

NEW YORK.—A special to the Herald from Washington says that of twenty-four men of the 92d New York taken prisoners by the rebels last August and confined at Salisbury, N. C., twenty died of starvation, three enlisted in the rebel army to escape a similar fate and one escaped.

NEW YORK.—The Saxonia brought news from Europe. The British parliament opened on Feb. 9. The queen, in her speech, said she remains steadfastly neutral between the contending parties in America and would rejoice at a reconciliation.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

60 YEARS AGO TODAY

JANUARY 2, 1865.

CHICAGO.—About noon yesterday the barroom of the Tremont house was the scene of an animated fracas. It appears that Louis Binz of the late firm of Binz & Laparley, 111 South Water street, took occasion to state that he was a Jeff Davis man and would join the rebels could he obtain a passport through the lines. In this sentiment he was sustained by the editor of a German newspaper published here called the Union. The latter gentleman was promptly disposed of by a Mr. Carter, while Mr. Binz was knocked out by Samuel Baird.

CHICAGO.—The city department of THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of a pitcher of eggnog and a basket of cake, the customary New Year's gift of the proprietors of the Tremont house.

CHICAGO.—As Saturday morning's (this appears in the Monday issue) day express train on the Illinois Central railroad reached a point eight and one-quarter miles north of Peotone station it encountered a broken rail. Three coaches were ditched and a baggage car disabled. One passenger was killed.

CHICAGO.—Col. Thomas S. Osborn of the 39th Illinois regiment is now in command of the 24th army corps, one of the largest divisions of the army of the Potomac.

CHICAGO.—The entertainment recently given at the house of Mrs. R. H. Foss, corner Monroe and Throop streets, netted the sanitary commission the handsome sum of \$200.

*D*acts

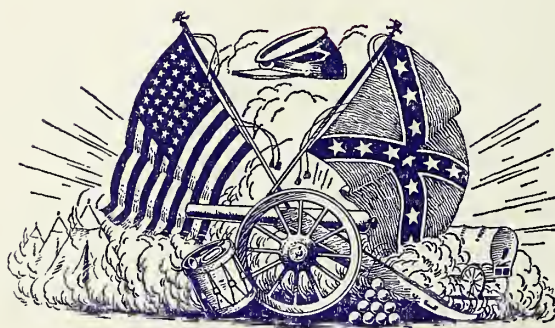
about

THE CIVIL WAR



THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
700 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
1959

DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
OF THE
CIVIL WAR





I AM OLD GLORY: For more than eight score years I have been the banner of hope and freedom for generation after generation of Americans. Born amid the first flames of America's fight for freedom, I am the symbol of a country that has grown from a little group of thirteen colonies to a united nation of fifty sovereign states. Planted firmly on the high pinnacle of American Faith, my gently fluttering folds have proved an inspiration to untold millions. Men have followed me into battle with unwavering courage. They have looked upon me as a symbol of national unity. They have prayed that they and their fellow citizens might continue to enjoy the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, which have been granted to every American as the heritage of free men. So long as men love liberty more than life itself; so long as they treasure the priceless privileges bought with blood of our forefathers; so long as the principles of truth, justice and charity for all remain deeply rooted in human hearts, I shall continue to be the enduring banner of the United States of America.

I AM OLD GLORY!



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1959

TO THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION:

I am glad to learn of the handbook "Facts About the Civil War" which is being published in connection with our commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of that conflict. Because the study of history requires the separation of fact from legend, I am sure this handbook will provide a handy, useful reference and will attract a wide and appreciative audience.

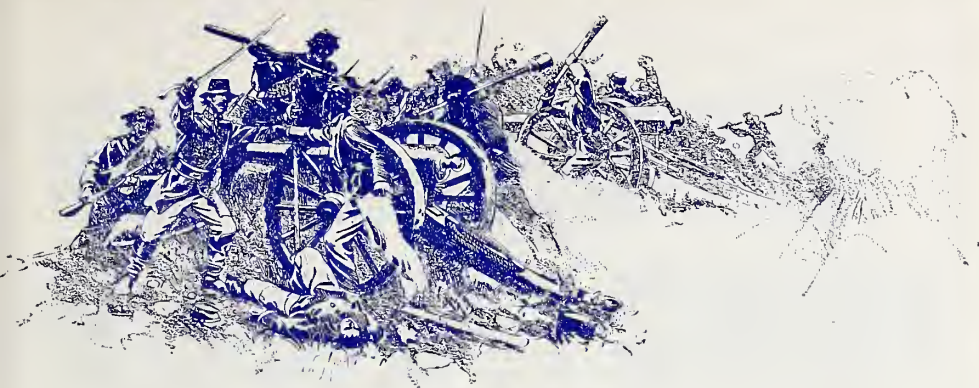
An examination of these hard facts of the Civil War provides us at once with a realization of the magnitude of the tragedy which it represented to our country. And yet on further reflection we must realize that out of this tragedy emerged a new nation unified, with a new degree of national self-consciousness. The stage was set for a further expansion of human rights.

I would urge therefore in our use of this pamphlet, and indeed in all our commemorations of the Civil War Centennial, that we look on this great struggle not merely as a set of military operations, but as a period in our history in which the times called for extraordinary degrees of patriotism and heroism on the part of the men and women of both the North and the South. In this context we may derive inspiration from their deeds to renew our dedication to the task which yet confronts us—the furtherance, together with other free nations of the world, of the freedom and dignity of man and the building of a just and lasting peace.

Sincerely,

/s/ DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Civil War Centennial Commission,
700 Jackson Place, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.



CONTENTS

	Page
Meaning of the Flag	4
National Agencies Cooperate	5
"Firsts" of the Civil War	6
The Starting Line-Ups	7
Pertinent Facts About the Civil War	9
Battles and Losses	11
Civil War Personalities	13
Statistics on Union Army	15
Statistics on the Civil War	16
Comparisons	17
Arms	17
Chronology of the War	18
Recommended Civil War Reading	Inside Back Cover





CALIFORNIA



CONNECTICUT



DELAWARE



ILLINOIS



INDIANA



IOWA



KANSAS



KENTUCKY



MAINE



MARYLAND



MASSACHUSETTS

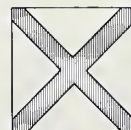


MICHIGAN

MEANING OF THE FLAGS

The division of the nation during the Sixties was not clearly defined. The Mason-Dixon Line did not mark the geographical dividing point, for no such thing actually existed. Sentiment on the great issues varied in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and other states. Eastern Tennessee gave strong support to the Union during the war, and the Copperhead movement zigzagged throughout both North and South, confusing the public and bewildering the leaders.

With these thoughts in mind, presented on these pages are the flags of the 25 states that remained in the Union and those of the 11 that seceded. It should be noted that Nevada and West Virginia were added to the Union after the war had started.



ALABAMA



ARKANSAS



FLORIDA



GEORGIA



LOUISIANA



MISSISSIPPI



NORTH CAROLINA



MINNESOTA



MISSOURI



NEVADA



NEW HAMPSHIRE



NEW JERSEY



NEW YORK



OHIO



OREGON



PENNSYLVANIA



RHODE ISLAND



VERMONT



WEST VIRGINIA



WISCONSIN

NATIONAL AGENCIES COOPERATE

In planning the Civil War Centennial commemorative program for Americans, the National Commission has benefited greatly through the enthusiastic cooperation offered by many government agencies. These include the Library of Congress, National Archives, Department of Defense, Treasury Department, Post Office Department and others.

This Commission has dovetailed its efforts with the tremendous program of national historic site expansion and preservation carried on by the National Park Service. "Mission 66" and the Civil War Centennial reflect the coordinated planning and united effort of the United States Government to preserve for our people the finest traditions of our American heritage. The Park Service at present administers 28 Civil War battlefield park areas, and others may soon be added.



SOUTH CAROLINA



TENNESSEE



TEXAS



VIRGINIA



ALASKA



ARIZONA



COLORADO



HAWAII

“FIRSTS” OF THE CIVIL WAR

The American Civil War was the FIRST war in which

- Railroads were extensively used for the rapid movement of military supplies and of large bodies of troops from one theatre of operation to another.
- Aerial reconnaissance was first effectively used from anchored balloons in military operations.
- The electric telegraph was used in the strategic control of military operations in widely separated theatres and in the tactical direction of troops in battle.
- A multi-manned submarine sank a surface vessel.
- Opposing ironclads engaged in naval battle.
- Naval “torpedoes” (mines) were widely used.
- Medical care of the wounded was systematically organized.
- Participants, sites and equipment were photographed on a large scale.
- Nationwide conscription was used to raise armies in North America.
- A practical machine gun was developed.
- Voting by soldiers and sailors in service was provided for by national laws.
- Rifled artillery came into general use.
- Mobile railroad artillery was used.
- Large-scale coverage was carried on by recognized news correspondents at the front.
- The repeating rifle was used by large troop units.
- Wire entanglements in field fortifications were used.
- The Medal of Honor was awarded.

The facts published in this booklet have been checked by the Department of Defense, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Archives, the Library of Congress and by a number of famous historians and Civil War experts. We believe the sources of the information to be accurate and reliable.



IDAHO



MONTANA



NEBRASKA



NEW MEXICO

THE STARTING LINE-UPS

Armies

The United States (Regular) Army consisted of five regiments of cavalry, four of artillery, ten of infantry, the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, and administrative departments. Its strength was 16,367 officers and men. Of 198 line companies, 183 were scattered on the Western frontier and the remaining 15 were in garrisons along the Canadian border and on the sea coast. No striking force was available.

The active officer corps numbered 1,080. Of this number 286 resigned or were dismissed, and entered the *Confederate* service. West Point graduates on the active list numbered 824. Of these, 184 were among the officers who went over to the South. Of the approximately 900 graduates then in civil life, 114 returned to the colors, while 99 others went into the Confederate service.

Enlisted men of the Regular Army, having contracted to serve for a specified length of time, unlike the officers, could not resign.

The Confederate Army, at the start of the war, consisted of some 36,000 volunteers and militia already mustered and in the field; in addition, active recruiting went on after March 6 to obtain the full quota of 100,000 men authorized by the Confederate Congress at that time.

Navies

The United States Navy consisted of 90 wooden craft of various categories, of which 42 were in active service; 52 of the total were sailing vessels. Immediately available were but four ships out of a home squadron totalling 12 ships on paper. Personnel strength totalled 8,900. Of 1,300 active officers, 322 resigned or were dismissed and entered the Confederate service. Annapolis graduates in active service numbered 287; sixty of them went South.

Navy enlisted men, like those in the Army, did not have the privilege of an honorable resignation. Only a handful of sailors deserted.

A *Confederate Navy* did not exist, except for those officers who had left the U. S. Navy. Ships were purchased and built as the war progressed. By February 1862, 47 vessels of various categories were in service—14 under construction, and others planned. Personnel strength by April 1864 numbered 753 officers and 4,460 enlisted men. At least six large ironclads and ten ocean-going sea raiders actually operated at various times during the war, but the number of improvised gunboats and armed river craft—Confederate Navy, the various State navies and privateers—cannot be accurately enumerated.

Due to the vast inferiority of Confederate naval strength, the scope of its activities was confined to attempts to break the blockade, and to defensive rivers, and sounds, and the extensive use of commerce destroyers preying on unarmed Northern commerce. Some naval engagements of note were the attack of the Confederate ironclad *Virginia* (ex-U.S.S. *Merrimack*) on a Union blockading squadron, which ended in an indecisive single-ship action with the U.S.S. *Monitor*, the engagement between U.S.S. *Kearsarge* and C.S.S. *Alabama*, ending in the sinking of the latter, and the C.S.S. *Tennessee's* action with Admiral Farragut's force at Mobile Bay.

The United States Navy, on the other hand, played a major role in the Union prosecution of the war. It strangled the South by blockading ports; participated in a number of joint amphibious Army-Navy operations, several squadron actions against fortified places, and river operations which split the Confederacy along the line of the Mississippi. By the end of the war the United States Navy had risen to a strength of 670 ships, more than 60 of them ironclads, and a personnel strength of 6,700 officers and 51,500 men.



NORTH DAKOTA



OKLAHOMA



SOUTH DAKOTA

PERTINENT FACTS ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR

According to the U. S. Census, the population of the United States in 1860 numbered 31,443,321 persons. Of these, approximately 23,000,000 were in the 22 Northern states and 9,000,000 in the 11 Southern states. Of the latter total, 3,500,000 were slaves.

At one time or another, the Northern armies numbered 2,100,000 soldiers. The Southern armies were considerably smaller. The total dead on both sides was about 500,000.

Of the 364,000 on the Union side who lost their lives, a third were killed or died of wounds and two-thirds died of disease.

The chance of surviving a wound in Civil War days was 7 to 1; in the Korean War, 50 to 1.

About 15 per cent of the wounded died in the Civil War; about 8 per cent in World War I; about 4 per cent in World War II; about 2 per cent in the Korean War.

There were 6,000,000 cases of disease in the Federal armies, which meant that, on an average, every man was sick at least twice.

The diseases most prevalent were dysentery, typhoid fever, malaria, pneumonia, arthritis, and the acute diseases of childhood, such as measles and malnutrition.

The principal weapon of the war and the one by which 80 per cent of all wounds were produced was a single-shot, muzzle-loading rifle in the hands of foot soldiers.

Most wounds were caused by an elongated bullet made of soft lead, about an inch long, pointed at one end and hollowed out at the base, and called a "minie" ball, having been invented by Capt. Minié of the French army.

Fully armed, a soldier carried about seven pounds of ammunition. His cartridge pouch contained 40 rounds, and an additional 60 rounds might be conveyed in the pocket if an extensive battle was anticipated.

The muzzle-loading rifle could be loaded at the rate of about three times a minute. Its maximum range was about 1,000 yards.

Most infantry rifles were equipped with bayonets, but very few men wounded by bayonet showed up at hospitals. The conclusion was that the bayonet was not a lethal weapon. The explanation probably lay in the fact that opposing soldiers did not often actually come to grips and, when they did, were prone to use their rifles as clubs.

Artillery was used extensively, but only about 10 per cent of the wounded were the victims of artillery fire.

Besides the rifle and cannon, weapons consisted of revolvers, swords, cutlasses, hand grenades, Greek fire and land mines.

Many doctors who saw service in the Civil War had never been to medical school, but had served an apprenticeship in the office of an established practitioner.

In the Peninsular campaign in the spring of 1862, as many as 5,000 wounded were brought into a hospital where there were only one medical man and five hospital stewards to care for them.

The first organized ambulance corps were used in the Peninsular campaign and at Antietam.

In the battle of Gettysburg, 1,100 ambulances were in use. The medical director of the Union army boasted that all the wounded were picked up from the field within 12 hours after the battle was over. This was a far cry from the second battle of Bull Run, when many of the wounded were left on the field in the rain, heat and sun for three or four days.

Eighty per cent of all wounds during the Civil War were in the extremities.

The first U. S. Naval hospital ship, the *Red Rover*, was used on the inland waters during the Vicksburg campaign.



UTAH



WASHINGTON



WYOMING

BATTLES AND LOSSES

Some authorities accredit the 26th North Carolina Regiment with having incurred the greatest loss in a single battle recorded in the Civil War. At the Battle of Gettysburg, it lost 708 of its men, or approximately 85 per cent of its total strength. In one company of 84 men, every man and officer was hit. The orderly sergeant who made out the report had a bullet wound through both legs.

The 1st Maine Heavy Artillery in the assault on Petersburg, June 1864, lost 604 men killed and wounded in less than 20 minutes. This organization did not see action until 1864. In less than one year it lost in killed and wounded 1,283 men out of 2,202.

During the Battle of Stone's River, the Union artillery fired 20,307 rounds and the infantry exhausted over 2,000,000 rounds. The total weight of the projectiles fired was in excess of 375,000 pounds.

At the Battle of First Bull Run or Manassas, between 8,000 and 10,000 bullets were fired for every man killed or wounded.

At the Battle of Shiloh in 1862, there were 23,700 Union and Confederate casualties.

During the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862, "Stonewall" Jackson marched his force of 16,000 men over 600 miles in 39 days, fighting five major battles and defeating four separate armies totaling 63,000.

In the Vicksburg campaign in 1863, Grant won five battles within a period of 18 days, captured 40 field guns, and inflicted casualties of approximately 5,200 on the enemy. He captured 31,600 prisoners, 172 cannon and 6,000 small arms when Vicksburg fell—the greatest military haul ever made in the western hemisphere.

At Fredericksburg in 1862, the Confederate trenches stretched for a distance of 7 miles. The troop density was 11,000 per mile, or 6 men to the yard.

The greatest cavalry battle ever fought in the Western hemisphere was at Brandy Station, Virginia, on June 9, 1863. Nearly 20,000 cavalrymen were engaged on a relatively confined terrain for more than 12 hours.

The Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* sailed completely around the world, raiding Union whalers and commerce vessels. The ship and its crew surrendered to English authorities in Liverpool more than 6 months after Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

The U.S.S. *Kearsarge* sank the C.S.S. *Alabama* off the coast of Cherbourg, France, in a fierce engagement. Frenchmen gathered along the beach to witness the engagement, and Renoir painted the scene which now hangs in a Philadelphia art gallery.

General Grant's losses from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor in 1864, a period of 29 days, totalled 54,900.

Approximately 6,000 battles, skirmishes, and engagements were fought during the Civil War.

There were over 2,000 lads 14 years old or younger in the Union ranks. Three hundred were 13 years or less while there were 200,000 no older than 16 years.

The C.S.S. *Alabama* in 11 months captured 69 Northern prizes valued at \$6,500,000.

Besides their captures, Confederate cruisers drove great numbers of U. S. ships under foreign flags for protection, precipitating the decline of the U. S. Merchant Marine.

During the Civil War, one small section of Virginia became America's bloodiest battle ground. In an area of barely 20 square miles and including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, more than half a million men fought in deadly combat. Here, more men were killed and wounded during the Civil War than were killed and wounded in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the War with Mexico and all of the Indian wars combined. No fewer than 19 generals—10 Union and nine Confederate—met death here.

CIVIL WAR PERSONALITIES

President Lincoln had four brothers-in-law who served in the Confederate Army.

At Lynchburg, Virginia, in June 1864, there were present on the field of battle ex-Vice President of the United States Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C.S.A., and future Presidents Maj. William McKinley and Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, U.S.A. Other Union Generals who later became President were U. S. Grant, Chester A. Arthur, James A. Garfield and Benjamin Harrison.

General George Custer was the last man in his class at West Point, but he later outranked the other 33 when he was promoted to Major General of Volunteers in 1865. Only one classmate, Adelbert Ames, received an equivalent rank, and he was the last surviving member who died in Washington, D. C., in 1921—45 years after Custer's death at Little Big Horn.

Jefferson Davis graduated 23rd in his class at West Point. He served in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, was a Colonel in the Mexican War, and served as Secretary of War in President Pierce's Cabinet from 1853-1857.

Of the original 26 members of the Confederate Senate, 14 were former United States Congressmen.

Robert E. Lee and P. G. T. Beauregard had both served as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. William Tecumseh Sherman was Superintendent of the Louisiana Seminary of Learning and Military Academy (now known as Louisiana State University) on the eve of the Civil War.

Confederate Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Samuel Cooper held high positions in the United States Army in 1861. Johnston was the Quartermaster General and Cooper the Adjutant General. Johnston in later years was a pallbearer at the funerals of General U. S. Grant, Admiral David D. Porter and William T. Sherman. He had faced all three in battle, and his death is said to have been brought on by pneumonia contracted at General Sherman's funeral.

Gen. George B. McClellan, "Stonewall" Jackson and Gen. George Pickett were graduated in the same class at West Point. Pickett received his appointment to the Academy through John Todd Stuart, Lincoln's law partner.

Commodore Franklin Buchanan, first Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy and Commander of the Washington Navy Yard when the Civil War began, cast his lot with the South. Later, in command of the C.S.S. *Virginia* (ex *Merrimack*), he destroyed the U.S.S. *Congress* on which his brother was an officer.

Gen. John B. Magruder commanded the 1st United States Artillery which was sent to Washington in 1861 to defend the Capital, but he resigned his commission and joined the Confederacy.

Chatham Roberdeau Wheat, a soldier of fortune and commander of the Louisiana Tigers, had fought in the Mexican War, with Lopez in Cuba, with William Walker in Mexico and Nicaragua, and under Garibaldi in Italy. He was shot through both lungs at First Bull Run but survived to capture one of his former fellow soldiers from the Italian Campaigns who was serving with the Union Army, Sir Percy Wyndham. Wheat was mortally wounded at Gaines' Mill in 1862.

Until his death early in 1862, ex-President of the United States John Tyler was a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress.

Three of Henry Clay's grandsons were in the Union Army, while four joined the Confederate Army.

David Glasgow Farragut, hero of New Orleans and Mobile Bay, was the first Admiral in the U. S. Navy.

Matthew Fontaine Maury, world famous "pathfinder of the sea," resigned from the U. S. Navy and played a leading part in the development of underwater mines by the Confederate Navy.

James D. Bulloch, secret agent of the South overseas in the purchase of ships for blockade runners and commerce raiders, was Theodore Roosevelt's uncle.

STATISTICS ON UNION ARMY

OCCUPATIONS OF UNION SOLDIERS BEFORE ENTERING SERVICE

(Expressed in percentages)

Farming -----	48
Mechanical trades -----	24
Labor -----	16
Commercial pursuits -----	5
Professions -----	3
Miscellaneous -----	4

Note: Statistics on Confederate Army not available

NATIONALITY OF UNION SOLDIERS

(Approximate Numbers and Percentages)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Native born Americans --	1,600,000	76%
Foreign born:		
Germany -----	175,000	
Ireland -----	150,000	
British American -----	50,000	
England -----	50,000	
Other -----	75,000	
Total foreign born --	500,000	24%

Note: Statistics on Confederate Army not available

STATISTICS ON THE CIVIL WAR

NORTHERN FORCES

	<u>Number Serving</u>	<u>Battle Deaths</u>	<u>Other Deaths</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Army ---	2,128,948	138,154	221,374	359,528
Navy } ---		2,112	2,411	4,523
Marines } ---	84,415	148	312	460
	<u>2,213,363</u>	<u>140,414</u>	<u>224,097</u>	<u>364,511</u>

SOUTHERN FORCES

	<u>Number Serving</u>	<u>Battle Deaths</u>	<u>Other Deaths</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Army ---	*	74,524	59,297	133,821
Navy ---	*	*	*	*
Marines ---	*	*	*	*
	<u>1,000,000 (Est.)</u>	<u>74,524</u>	<u>59,297</u>	<u>133,821</u>

* Figures not available

COMPARISON WITH RECENT WARS

	<u>Battle Deaths</u>	<u>Other Deaths</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Civil War -----	214,938	283,394	498,332
World War I -----	53,402	63,114	116,516
World War II -----	291,557	113,842	405,399
Korean War -----	33,629	20,617	54,246

ESTIMATED COST OF THE WAR

The Secretary of the Treasury in 1866 reported that the Civil War, to that time, had cost the Federal Government \$6.19 billion dollars. The National Debt in 1865 stood at \$2.85 billion dollars.

It cost the Federal Government nearly \$2 million per day from 1861 through 1865 to wage the war.

By 1910 the cost of the war, including pensions and burial of veterans, had reached \$11.5 billion dollars.

The value of the Confederate dollar in gold dropped from 90 cents in 1861 to 6 cents in 1864. Most Confederate dollar bills are worth more today than they were in 1865.

Estimated cost of the war to the UNION -----	\$6,190,000,000
Estimated cost of the war to the CONFEDERACY -----	\$3,000,000,000

RELATIVE LOSSES

Losses (killed, wounded and missing) in Three Great European Battles and in Certain Civil War Battles.

At Mars le Tours —

The Third Westphalia Regiment's losses were ----- 49%

At Metz —

The Garde Schuetzen's losses were ----- 46%

At Balaklava —

The Light Brigade's losses were ----- 37%

But in the Civil War —

No fewer than 63 Union regiments, in single engagements,
suffered losses of more than ----- 50%

At least 120 Union regiments, in single engagements,
sustained losses of more than ----- 36%

The First Texas Regiment, C.S.A., at the Battle of Antietam,
had losses of over ----- 82%

The First Minnesota Union Regiment's losses at Gettysburg
were ----- 82%

The 141st Pennsylvania Union Regiment's losses at Gettysburg
were almost ----- 76%

ARMS

A wide variety of small arms and ordnance was common to both sides. Basic infantry weapon in the beginning was a Springfield rifle musket, calibre .69, muzzle-loading, smooth bores. The Springfield rifle musket, calibre .58, also muzzle-loading, and of which there had been a small quantity in the United States Army at the beginning, became the standard piece of the Union infantry. It fired the famous Minié ball. Both sides also used large numbers of the British Enfield rifle-musket, calibre .577.

Field artillery consisted mainly of bronze Napoleon 12-pounder smooth bores, and the cast-iron Parrott 3" rifle. Both were muzzle loaders. Older 12-pounder and 6-pounder iron smooth bores were also used, as was a wide variety of other calibres. These were supplemented by limited numbers of breech-loading cannon, the most notable being English-made Armstrong, Blakely and Whitworth pieces.

In addition, large calibre siege guns as well as mortars were in common use.

Union cavalry was at first armed with a Sharps single-shot breech-loading carbine, calibre .52. Later it was provided with the Spencer carbine, calibre .50, a seven-shot repeater. Use of this weapon in 1864 brought the bitter Confederate quip that Northern troopers "loaded on Sunday and fired all week."

Sabers and revolvers were in general use.

Powerful and scientifically designed Dahlgren guns were in use on board naval ships.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

Major Civil War Events to be Commemorated Indicated in Bold Face Type

1861

(Obviously, it is not possible to list all 6,000 engagements during the Civil War, and only the most important are mentioned.)

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| January 9 | First shots fired at steamship "Star of the West," driven out of Charleston, South Carolina, harbor while en route to provision Fort Sumter |
| February 4 | Confederate Government organized in Montgomery, Alabama |
| JANUARY 12 | Navy at Pensacola, Florida, surrendered to Confederates. |
| February 18 | Jefferson Davis inaugurated as President of Provisional Government, C.S.A. |
| March 4 | Abraham Lincoln first inaugurated as President of the United States |
| April 12 | Fort Sumter bombarded by Confederate shore batteries and forced to surrender |
| APRIL 19 | President Lincoln proclaims naval blockade. |
| JUNE 3 | Skirmish at Philippi, Virginia (now West Virginia), resulting in first Union victory. |
| JUNE 10 | Skirmish at Bethel Church, first clash in eastern Virginia. |
| JUNE 17 | Skirmish at Boonville, Missouri, first clash in that state. |
| July 21 | First battle of Manassas (Bull Run) |
| August 10 | Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri |
| August 28 | Federal joint army-navy expedition to Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, resulting in capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark |
| SEPTEMBER 10 | Battle of Lucas's Bend, Missouri, first engagement of Union's Western Flotilla. |
| OCTOBER 11 | C.S.S. <i>Nashville</i> , early Confederate sea raider, escapes to the high seas from Charleston harbor. |
| OCTOBER 12 | C.S.S. ram <i>Manassas</i> attacks Federal, blockading vessels at Head of the Passes in the Mississippi River, damaging the U.S.S. <i>Richmond</i> . |
| October 21 | Battle of Ball's Bluff, Virginia |
| NOVEMBER 7 | Battle of Belmont, Missouri. |
| NOVEMBER 7 | Federal amphibious army-navy expedition captures Port Royal, South Carolina. |
| NOVEMBER 8 | <i>Trent</i> affair, involving seizure of Confederate Commissioners Mason and Slidell from British mail steamer on the high seas. |

1862

- | | |
|------------|--|
| JANUARY 19 | Battle of Mill Springs (Logan's Cross Roads), Kentucky. |
| FEBRUARY 6 | Fort Henry captured by Flag Officer Foote's gunboats. |
| FEBRUARY 8 | Roanoke Island, North Carolina, captured by Federal amphibious army-navy expedition. |

FEBRUARY 16 Fort Donelson captured by Grant after four-day siege and bombardment by naval gunboats under Flag Officer Foote.

FEBRUARY 21 Battle of Valverde, New Mexico.

March 7 Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas

MARCH 8 C.S.S. *Virginia* destroys U.S.S. *Congress* and U.S.S. *Cumberland*.

March 9 U.S.S. "Monitor" and C.S.S. "Virginia" ("Merrimack") meet off Hampton Roads in first naval engagement between ironclad vessels

April 6-7 Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee

APRIL 7 Island No. 10, in Mississippi River, surrendered to General John Pope and Flag Officer Foote's gunboats.

April 18 [1962] Medal of Honor ceremony to be held at Washington Cathedral, District of Columbia

APRIL 24 Farragut's U.S. Navy squadron runs by Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the Mississippi River and captures New Orleans.

MAY 8 Battle of McDowell opens Jackson's Shenandoah Valley campaign.

MAY 11 C.S.S. *Virginia* (*Merrimack*) destroyed to avoid capture.

MAY 31 Battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), Virginia.

June 26 Battle of Mechanicsville opens Seven Days' campaign around Richmond

JULY 4 Morgan and Forrest, Confederate cavalry leaders, begin raids in Kentucky and Tennessee, hampering Buell.

JULY 15 C.S.S. ram *Arkansas* runs through entire Federal squadron at Vicksburg.

AUGUST 9 Battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia.

AUGUST 28 Second battle of Manassas.

September 17 Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg)

September 23 Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation

OCTOBER 3 Battle of Corinth, Mississippi.

OCTOBER 8 Battle of Perryville, Kentucky.

December 13 Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia

DECEMBER 31 Battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro), Tennessee.

1863

JANUARY 21 "Battle of the Cotton Clads"—Texas steamers "armored" with cotton—temporarily breaks Federal blockade.

MARCH 14 Admiral Farragut's fleet passes Port Hudson batteries and steams north to blockade Red River.

APRIL 16 Admiral David Dixon Porter's gunboats and transports successfully pass the Vicksburg batteries.

APRIL 18 Grierson's raid begins.

May 1 Battle of Chancellorsville begins

June 9 Battle of Brandy Station, Virginia

July 1 Battle of Gettysburg begins

July 4 Pemberton surrenders Vicksburg to Grant

JULY 9 Port Hudson is surrendered to Banks, closing Mississippi River to the Confederacy.

JULY 13 Bloody draft riots begin in New York City.

September 19 Battle of Chickamauga begins

OCTOBER 5 U.S.S. *New Ironsides* heavily damaged by Confederate torpedo boat *David*.

November 24 Battle of Chattanooga (Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge)

1864

FEBRUARY 17	U.S.S. <i>Housatonic</i> sunk by C.S.S. <i>H. L. Hunley</i> off Charleston, first sinking of a surface vessel by a submarine.
MARCH 1	Kilpatrick-Dahlgren Federal cavalry raid on Richmond.
APRIL 8	Battle of Sabine Crossing (Pleasant Hill), Louisiana.
APRIL 12	Forrest captures Fort Pillow, Tennessee.
APRIL 19	C.S.S. ram <i>Albemarle</i> attacks Federal squadron in North Carolina sounds and sinks U.S.S. <i>Southfield</i> .
May 5	Battle of the Wilderness begins
May 8	Battle of Spotsylvania
MAY 12	Battle of Drewry's Bluff.
MAY 14	Battle of Resaca, Georgia.
MAY 15	Battle of New Market, Virginia.
JUNE 1	Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia.
JUNE 10	Battle of Brice's Crossroads.
JUNE 19	U.S.S. <i>Kearsarge</i> sinks C.S.S. <i>Alabama</i> off Cherbourg, France.
JUNE 27	Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.
July 11	Jubal Early makes attack on Washington, D. C.
JULY 20	Battle of Peachtree Creek, Georgia.
July 22	Battle of Atlanta
JULY 28	Battle of Ezra Church, Georgia.
AUGUST 5	Battle of Mobile Bay.
AUGUST 31	Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia.
SEPTEMBER 19	Battle of Winchester, Virginia.
SEPTEMBER 22	Battle of Fisher's Hill, Virginia.
October 19	Battle of Cedar Creek
OCTOBER 27	C.S.S. ram <i>Albemarle</i> destroyed by Federal torpedo Plymouth, North Carolina.
NOVEMBER 30	Battle of Franklin, Tennessee.
December 15	Battle of Nashville
DECEMBER 24	Federal joint army-navy operation repulsed at Fort Fisher, North Carolina.

1865

January 15	Fort Fisher falls to renewed Federal joint army-navy attack
FEBRUARY 17	Columbia, South Carolina, captured by Sherman, and burned.
FEBRUARY 17	Charleston, South Carolina evacuated.
March 4	Second Lincoln inaugural
March 19	Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina
April 1	Battle of Five Forks, Virginia
APRIL 2	Battle of Selma, Alabama, Forrest's last stand.
APRIL 6	Battle of Sayler's Creek, Virginia.
April 9	Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox
APRIL 14	President Lincoln assassinated.
APRIL 18	Johnson surrenders to Sherman at Durham, North Carolina.
MAY 4	Taylor surrenders all remaining Confederate troops east of the Mississippi at Citronelle, Alabama.
May 26	Kirby Smith surrenders Trans-Mississippi area to Canby, ending organized resistance
November 6	C.S.S. "Shenandoah," last of sea raiders, surrenders to British authorities at Liverpool, England

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In Our Town

By James Smart

TODAY IS FEB. 12, 1864. The temperature has gone up to 50 today. It was 14 yesterday, and the ice dealers were busy bringing in ice to be stored.

City Council has established a street cleaning department, to be supervised by the police.

In a controversial action, both chambers of Council passed a bill authorizing the mayor to borrow up to \$2 million to pay \$250 bounties to men who enlist in the Union Army.

A new draft call includes all able-bodied men under 45, married or single.

The only way avoid a draft is to raise the quota by enlistments.

Police have been assigned to guard performances of the Davenport Boys, spiritualists appearing at the Assembly Building, 10th and Chestnut sts. Crowds have been threatening the performers because their lecturer, G. S. Lacey, has attributed the floating banjos, table-rapping and other conjuring effects to "that power which rent the veil of the temple in twain and wrote upon the wall at Belshazzar's feast." This has prompted cries of "blasphemy" from the audience.

THE GERMAN OPERA CO. will perform at the Academy tonight, for the first time anywhere in this country except New York, Wagner's celebrated opera, "Tannhauser."

The House Naval Committee came up from Washington to inspect League Island as the possible site for a new Navy Yard to replace the present one at Federal st. Some Philadelphia skeptics are afraid we will lose the Navy Yard to Chester.

The Post Office Department reminds that Valentine's Day is Sunday, when but one delivery is made, so Valentine cards should be mailed early.

The fourth full regiment of Negro soldiers from Philadelphia left for Virginia yesterday. A school to train white officers to lead Negro regiments has been set up at 1210 Chestnut st.



The President

There was considerable outcry here about the case of a Negro surgeon, a major in the Union forces, being ejected from a railway coach in Washington City.

THERE IS FEELING that Philadelphia's street railway companies should revise their policy of forcing Negroes to ride outside on the platform. While Negro women and children are kept on the platform, many companies forbid white children from riding there because it is dangerous.

Many citizens feel the streetcar lines should adopt the plan used in New York, where every third or fourth car is marked as one in which Negroes may ride.

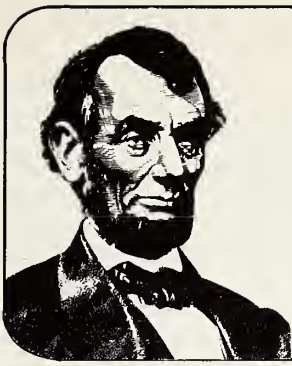
In Washington, the Senate continues debate on whether to provide full pay for Negro soldiers, who now receive \$3 less per month than white soldiers.

The matter was brought to a head by the 54th and 55th Massachusetts regiments, Negro soldiers who say they will serve without pay, rather than accept less than the full \$13 a month.

President Lincoln spent much of the day in conference with Generals Meade and Burnside. He received a delegation of clergymen, who want a 13th amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery and granting all races equality.

There was no public notice taken of the fact that today is the president's 55th birthday.





Lincoln Lore

April, 1974

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation...Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor. Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1634

HOW A FREE PEOPLE CONDUCT A LONG WAR

The Lincoln Library and Museum holds a collection of over 1,350 pamphlets which are not classified as Lincolniana. They include speeches delivered in Congress, eulogies, Fourth of July orations, sermons, and discussions of controversial political topics by men who felt they had something especially telling to say. Pamphlets are not ordinarily retained by even large public libraries because of their great number, their tendency to focus on soon-forgotten and narrow political subjects, and their meager size and flimsy construction (which makes them hard to shelve and keep track of). What makes pamphlets hard to keep and what makes them seem ephemeral today also makes them excellent material for the historian. Their flimsy construction made them cheap and capable of wide circulation; their brevity and shoddy printing betokens their nearness to the immediate historical event. They reveal popular literate opinion as historical events unfolded rather than the more elite and reflective opinion captured in books. Pamphlets were lengthier and contained more deeply pondered and elaborately argued positions than newspaper articles and editorials, but they did not require the leisurely lapse of time that books required.

Abraham Lincoln was a reader of pamphlets. George Livermore's *Historical Research* (see *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1621) was a pamphlet, and George Whiting's discussions of the President's war powers (see *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1623) first appeared in pamphlet form. Several authorities cite Charles Janeway Stillé's pamphlet, *How a Free People Conduct a Long War*, as another which Abraham Lincoln read. Stillé's pamphlet was apparently popular, being reprinted on numerous occasions. The *Lincoln Library and Museum* owns four different printings of Stillé's pamphlet. The Loyal Publication Society reprinted Stillé's pamphlet in 1863 after its original publication in 1862 by Philadelphia printers, and the Society's pamphlets were nationally circulated. One historian claims that it was "probably the most widely distributed single piece of Northern patriotic literature."

There are two principal sources of evidence that Lincoln read Stillé's pamphlet. One is a reminiscence which appeared in *The Prairie Chicken*, a short-lived newspaper published in Tilton, Illinois. In July of 1865, the editor published a reminiscence (probably his own) of a visit paid to Lincoln's private secretaries in Washington "after Antietam" during which the President dropped in for some light conversation:

At any rate we were soon talking of graver things. Two pamphlets were just then occupying a good deal of Mr. Lincoln's attention, "How a free people conduct a long war," by Mr. Stille, and Mr. Charles P. Kirkland's pamphlet on the war power of the President, to the latter of which, especially, Mr. Lincoln accorded great weight. About these, and about Napier's Peninsular War, (on which the first named pamphlet was based,) the conversation went on for awhile.

The other piece of evidence is even more impressive because it stems from a witness known to have had contacts with Abraham Lincoln. Orville Hickman Browning made this entry in his diary on December 29, 1862:

The President took up a pamphlet on the war by Stillé, and saying it was the best thing he had seen upon the

subject added he would read some of it to me. He commenced and read the entire pamphlet. It was running a parallel between the condition of this Country and England during the Peninsular War and reasoning that there was nothing in events thus far to discourage us.

Charles Janeway Stillé was a Philadelphian, descended from a long line of successful Philadelphia merchants. He was a Yale graduate, the valedictorian of the class of 1839. He studied law afterwards in the office of Joseph Reed Ingersoll. Stillé never took practice very seriously and spent much of his time before the Civil War traveling to Europe. During the Civil War, he was corresponding secretary to the Executive Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission. He became provost of the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, but resigned twelve years later. Afterwards, Stillé devoted himself almost entirely to writing history and became for a time the president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which now holds a large collection of Stillé's papers. He died in 1899.

Stillé's role in the Civil War is characterized in George M. Fredrickson's innovative and argumentative book, *The Inner Civil War: Northern Intellectuals and the Crisis of the Union* (New York: Harper & Row, 1965). Fredrickson contends that Stillé was an ultra-conservative who capitalized upon the issues of the Civil War to make an attack on humanitarian reform, democracy, and the natural rights philosophy of the Founding Fathers. He shared this opportunistic impulse with other conservative intellectuals (many of whom were also members of the United States Sanitary Commission).

Fredrickson's book is so ingenious (and complex) that its argument deserves lengthy recounting here in order to provide a framework for discussing Stillé's notion of how a free people conduct a long war. The genius of the book lies in the fact that it does not treat Civil War patriotism as epiphenomenal rhetoric but recognizes the specific social content of patriotism. Frederickson argues that a group of "Conservatives in a Radical Age" disliked the individualistic and anti-institutional doctrines prevalent in antebellum America. Men like Charles Eliot Norton, Francis Lieber, Orestes Brownson, Francis Parkman, and Horace Bushnell criticized Transcendentalism and abolitionism, retained a suspicion of democracy grounded in a view of man as a depraved creature, and praised the role of institutions in society. Headed by upper-class professional men like themselves, institutions were essential to control men's passions.

Though conservative on the slavery issue, these gentlemen literati were not pro-Southern during the Civil War. According to Fredrickson, they were losing status with the rise of the new middle-class wealth gained from industrial enterprise. They had already lost a good deal of authority with the rise of Jacksonian democracy and the enthusiastic revivalism of the Second Great Awakening. When the Civil War came, they saw their chance to reassert their authority by leading the Northern crusade against Southern barbarism, as they termed it. More important, it was for a good cause: they could come to the defense of the authority of the state, one of the institutions vital to maintaining order and curbing individualism.

After the war, Fredrickson contends, these Northern intellectuals maintained their conservatism by falling out of love with the state when it loomed as a regulator of economic life in the interests of the working classes. Here the experience of the United States Sanitary Commission was important. As men like Stillé tried to organize charity for the sake of military efficiency, they came to distrust indiscriminate, soft-hearted philanthropy as destructive of discipline and military organization. The experience meshed perfectly with the tough laissez-faire economic philosophy uttered by men like William Graham Sumner after the Civil War. Charity, they said, was for small children and dependent women; a man would only lose his incentive to work and better himself if the state attempted to help him out of his economic misfortunes.

There is much in Stillé's life and ideas which fits the pattern described by Fredrickson. According to a manuscript biography of Stillé's life at Yale (located in the Sterling Library at Yale University), the young Philadelphian apparently lost in his bid for the editorship of the *Yale Literary Magazine* because he was too anti-republican in his sentiments. An article he wrote for the *Yale Literary Magazine* in 1838 (also available in the Archives Room in Sterling Library) entitled "The Patriot Statesman" warned that there was "a jealousy of too great a freedom from that close connection with their constituents, which it is contended representatives should ever feel, which is too often the foe of enlightened and liberal legislation." Stillé's Burkean ideal of representation required that one "should insist upon the indispensable requisite of independence in the course of the politician." An article by Stillé in the same undergraduate magazine a year later denounced a majoritarian society. "Anyone who reflects upon the state of society here," he wrote, "must be readily convinced . . . that public opinion is a tyrant, as remorseless in its decrees, and as able to exact obedience to them as the haughtiest despot the world has ever borne with." Fredrickson cites the following passages from Stillé's *History of the United States Sanitary Commission*, written in 1868: the commission, Stillé wrote,

subordinated all its plans, even for the relief of suffering, to the maintenance of that discipline in its strictest form. . . . It never forgot that the great purpose of any Army organization was to train men to fight and conquer. To effect this object perfect subordination and accountability were essential; and just as it was impossible that an Army which had gained a victory should be delayed in the pursuit of a retreating army in order to look after its wounded, so it determined that if the relief of suffering required a violation of those rules of military discipline . . . the sacrifice should be made for the general good.

Fredrickson devotes considerable attention to Stillé's pamphlet, *How a Free People Conduct a Long War*. This is Fredrickson's characterization:

In substance, it was an account of Britain's experiences in the Peninsular War with some reassuring contemporary parallels. What is interesting, however, is the assumption, uncommon in ante-bellum America, that United States and British history can be described in the same terms. Both are "free peoples" with a similar problem—defined at one point as "that hideous moral leprosy which seems to be the sad but invariable attendant upon all political discussions in a free government, corrupting the very sources of public life; breeding only the base spirit of faction." The British achievement in the Peninsular War had been that they had managed, despite the bickering of parties, to turn "the excited passions of the multitude," which had greeted the war, into "a stern endurance—that King-quality of heroic constancy" which carried the nation through temporary setbacks to ultimate victory. . . . Stillé . . . was so sure that the Southern revolt was of the same class as the European revolutions which contradicted the historic claims of government that he asserted shamelessly in his *How a Free People Conduct a Long War* that "Poland, Hungary and Lombardy . . . were just as determined to be free as the South," but

had been legitimately put down by the great powers of Europe. The "*ultima ratio*," as he put it, was physical force. . . . Ultimately then Stillé's worship of history boiled down, like so many historicist views, to a worship of force. Any government strong enough to enforce its rule over an unwilling populace was providential and therefore legitimate.

It would be more than a little strange for Abraham Lincoln, whose notions of American nationalism always revolved about the Founding Fathers and the Declaration of Independence, to have found such a pamphlet as Fredrickson describes as convincing as Orville Browning said he did. The fault lies more in Fredrickson's rendering of the pamphlet than in Lincoln's inconsistency. It is true, for example, that Stillé's argument had the effect of anticipating the vogue of Anglo-Saxonism in American history by telescoping English and American history under the rubric of "free peoples." However, he did show an awareness of difference, too, in one passage in the pamphlet:

The war was carried on for more than five years. . . . The result, as it need not be said, was not only to crown the British arms with the most brilliant and undying lustre, but also to retain permanently in their places the party whose only title to public favor was that they had carried on the war against the most serious obstacles and brought it to a successful termination. Thus was delayed, it may be remarked, for at least twenty years [that is, until the Reform Bill of 1832?], the adoption of those measures of reform which at last gave to England that place in modern civilization which had long before been reached by most of the nations of the Continent by passing through the trials of a bloody revolution.

This passage, little more than an aside in *How a Free People Conduct a Long War*, grew into a crucial, concluding point in a subsequent pamphlet written in 1863 by Stillé, *Northern Interests and Southern Independence: A Plea for United Action*. There the point of the example became clear: war causes but a temporary decline in liberal reform.

It is satisfactory to find that history does not show any permanent ill effects upon the attachment of a people to free institutions, as the result of war. . . . In that country [England], "in the early part of the war with revolutionary France, if a man was known to be a Reformer, he was constantly in danger of being arrested. . . . [""] "And yet," adds Mr. Buckle, from whose work we have taken this gloomy picture, "such is the force of liberal opinions, when once they have taken root in the popular mind, that notwithstanding all this, it was found impossible to stifle them, or even to prevent their increase. In a few years that generation began to pass away, a better one succeeded in its place, and the system of tyranny fell to the ground."

Stillé was not unaware of the differences in degrees of individual freedom permitted in England and the United States.

For the most part, the message of *How a Free People Conduct a Long War* was simple. Take heart, said Stillé; others have fought longer wars, experienced bitter disappointments and even defeatism, and survived to win victory in the end. The similarities he saw between America's Civil War and England's Peninsular War against Napoleon's troops in Spain were these: ". . . in the commencement, . . . the same wild and unreasoning enthusiasm with which we are familiar; the same bitter abuse and denunciation of the government at the first reverses; the same impatient and ignorant criticism of military operations; the same factious and disloyal opposition on the part of a powerful party; the same discouragement and despondency at times on the part of the true and loyal; the same prophecies of the utter hopelessness of success; the same complaints of grievous and burdensome taxation, and predictions of the utter financial ruin of the country; the same violent attacks upon the government for its arbitrary decrees, and particularly for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; the same difficulties arising from the inexperience of the enemy;

and the same weakness on the part of the government in the most boldly and energetically supporting the army in the field." Stillé drew one particularly striking parallel which revealed his faith that the United States was capable of self-sacrifice, despite the enemy's contention that it was a society made up of men who worshipped only the almighty dollar. "Napoleon," Stillé wrote, "looking upon England as the Southern people have been taught to regard us, as a purely commercial nation, undoubtedly placed more reliance for ultimate success upon the instinct of money getting, which would shrink from the pecuniary sacrifices in a prolonged struggle, than upon the mere victories of his army."

The most striking part of Stillé's pamphlet appears near the end when he discussed "a certain class of men among us, not very numerous, perhaps, but still, owing to their position and culture, of considerable influence, who, accustomed to find in the European armies their standard of military efficiency, are disposed to doubt whether a force, composed as ours is of totally different materials, can accomplish great results." Stillé sounded very much like he did in those passages from his history of the Sanitary Commission quoted by Fredrickson. "We admit at once," Stillé wrote in *How a Free People Conduct a Long War*, "the superiority of foreign military organization, the result of the traditions of centuries of military experience, digested into a thorough system, and carried out by long trained officers perfectly versed in the details of the service." Stillé even quoted the criticism voiced by a foreign observer of the Civil War, the Prince de Joinville, who, Jay Luvaas tells us in his fascinating study of *The Military Legacy of the Civil War: The European Inheritance* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1959), had been a rear admiral in the French navy and who observed General McClellan's Peninsular campaign as an unofficial member of McClellan's staff. "The Prince de Joinville," wrote Stillé, "in his recent pamphlet, speaking of the battle of Fair Oaks and of the neglect to throw bridges over the Chickahominy at the proper time, by means of which the whole rebel army might have been taken in flank, and probably destroyed, ascribes the neglect on one page to what he calls *la lenteur Américaine*, which he seems to think always leads our countrymen to let the chance slip of doing the right thing at the right time, and again on the next to '*faute d'organisation, faute de hierarchie, faute de lien, qui en résulte entre l'ame du chef et l'armée, lien puissant qui permet a un General de demander a ses soldats et d'en obtenir aveuglement ces efforts extraordinaires qui gagnent les batailles.*'"

Far from citing these criticisms as suggestive of programs to be adopted by American military reformers (the reason one might expect from reading Fredrickson's appraisal of Stillé), the Philadelphia pamphleteer in fact proceeded to refute every charge with a ringing defense of the quality of the individualistic American common soldier. Stillé was willing to fault the officers but not the soldiers. A West Point education was adequate only "for the scientific and the staff corps of the army," said Stillé; it "seems to fail in teaching the young soldier, what is just now the most important quality he can possess for command, the character and capacity of volunteer soldiers." Stillé elaborated on the officers' shortcomings:

The system of discipline he has been taught is that which governs the regular army, a system modelled upon the English, which is, with the exception of that in use in Russia, the most brutal and demoralizing known in any army in Europe. No wonder, therefore, that when our educated soldiers are suddenly placed in high positions, and with great responsibilities, and when they discover that the sort of discipline which they have been taught is wholly out of place in securing the efficiency of a volunteer army, they are led to doubt whether it can ever be made efficient at all. These prejudices, however, are wearing away before the test of actual experience. Generals are gradually learning that they may confide in their men, even for desperate undertakings; they begin to see in their true light the many admirable qualities of the volunteer;

and he, in turn, begins to understand something of that military system which seemed at first so irksome and meaningless to him; and the advance of the army in the essentials of discipline has been proportionally rapid.

Notable, once again, are the differences Stillé drew between the American and the British common soldier. The British army in the Peninsula had been composed "of the refuse of the population, . . . reinforced by the introduction into its ranks of convicts taken from the hulks." Their "brutal passions . . . could only be checked by the equally brute hand of force." The American soldier was different, "essentially *sui generis*," Stillé said. He was "civilized, sober, well educated . . . , animated with the consciousness that he is fighting for a great cause, in the success of which he and his children have a deep personal interest, and who learns obedience because both his common sense and his sense of duty recognize its necessity." He "may not regard his officers as superior beings," but his discipline stemmed from his recognition of his own stake in the cause. Stillé did not worship blind, unquestioning loyalty in the soldiery nor European organization and machine-like military efficiency. Stillé did not fear a lack of "proper deference to rank" or "too much *camaraderie*" between officers and men. These were the trappings of "mere formal discipline"; the American army obeyed "the true spirit of discipline."

Nor does Fredrickson's scheme fit the other parts of Stillé's life precisely either. His undergraduate essay on "The Patriot Statesman" championed as his ideal of the independent Burkean legislator William Wilberforce: ". . . behold him on his deathbed . . . when it was announced that the great object of his life, the extirpation of slavery from British soil, had just received the approval of Parliament! What a picture of an independent statesman, devoting his lofty energies for the ultimate triumph of justice, unsustained by majorities, and ridiculed by those who could not comprehend the vastness of his resources."

Fredrickson's scheme also fails to explain Stillé's views after the Civil War was over. To put it simply, he did not fall out of love with the state for the sake of laissez-faire economics. In an address on "Social Science" in 1884 (the manuscript notes for which are in the Charles Janeway Stillé papers at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia), Stillé argued that the modern economic problem was one of distribution rather than production. Therefore, classical economics had outlived whatever usefulness they ever had; besides, classical economics were "certainly not the gospel recalled by the Bible." "The right of individual action in the sphere of government of morals and of religion has been much subordinated to the power of the State during the last hundred years," said Stillé, noting but one exception, "industry." That would soon follow, he urged, because "it is the duty of the State not merely to protect each individual but to aid him in the development of every capacity which may make him a useful citizen."

Fredrickson's thesis will not stand or fall on the merits of his treatment of Charles Janeway Stillé, but the case is, I fear, symptomatic of the book's problems. Its thesis fits parts of men's lives but not the whole of any single man's life. Fredrickson is not wrong in asserting that Stillé was a conservative. The Philadelphian was silent about the "great cause" which animated the soldier in *How a Free People Conduct a Long War*; notably absent was reference to the cause of freedom. Stillé's efforts at writing Civil War propaganda do not belie the contention of William Dusing's fine book on *Civil War Issues in Philadelphia, 1856-1865* that this Northern city was strikingly pro-Southern and extremely reluctant to embrace the cause of the Negro even after Lincoln's administration had done so. However, an accurate reading of *How a Free People Conduct a Long War* without an artificial effort to fit Fredrickson's oversimplified thesis does reveal how Abraham Lincoln, a former volunteer soldier in a unit that elected its officers, could find the pamphlet heartening reading in the dark days which followed Antietam.

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1972

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Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 185-236 pp., illus., price per single issue, \$1.50.

1973

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Brochure, cloth, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", fr., 58 pp., illus., price, \$4.95.

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Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 1-40 pp., illus., price per single issue, \$1.50.

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Book, cloth, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6", 42 (4) pp. plus letter variants of numbered pages, uncut pages, illus. First edition. Limited to 150 numbered copies of which this is No. 57. Autographed copy by author.

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1973-18

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Memorial University at/Cumberland Gap, Harrogate, Tennessee./Lincoln Memorial University Press/(Device)/Box 1965, Lincoln Memorial University/Cumberland Gap, Harrogate, Tennessee 37752/First Edition, September 1973 / Library of Congress Card Number: 73-8663/ISBN: 0-914148-00-1/

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The/President's Wife/Mary Todd Lincoln / A Biography / Ishbel Ross/(Portrait of Mary Todd Lincoln)/G. P. Putnam's Sons/New York/ [Copyright 1973 by Ishbel Ross. All rights reserved.]

Book, cloth, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6", fr., 378 pp., illus., price, \$8.95.

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The Year—1864

A central china vase, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, in 1864, and with a width of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is one of the outstanding objects of art on exhibit in the Lincoln Collection.

Seated figures, on the vase, are made of porcelain clay, other persons, the middle of France, are also in the background.

Because the date of the vase is unknown, it is included in the 1864 sequence of this book. This is done primarily, because the Lincoln portrait it has on it is copied from the famous photograph of Lincoln made by Mathew Brady on February 8, 1864.



The vase was used for the first time in 1864.

Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Harrogate, Tennessee

Page from In The Presence Of Abraham Lincoln

The Evening Forum

FWNS
1-4-96

DAILY PRAYER: Fulfill your promise of salvation.

GUEST COLUMN

Many Civil War battlefields still in danger

About a year ago I wrote a guest column on the subject of development threatening our Civil War battlefields. Today's column will give an update on the efforts at preservation.

It appears that the planned race track on land that was the site of the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War will not be built. The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) has signed a letter of intent to buy 1,543 acres near Culpepper, Va., for \$6 million. The APCWS will then turn the site into a park commemorating the Battle of Brandy Station. The APCWS has begun fund-raising efforts and has vowed to raise the \$6 million needed.

Also, efforts of the APCWS and The Civil War Trust (CWT) have made it possible to preserve 222 acres on the site of the third battle of Winchester near Winchester, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley. This was the first battlefield in the country to be preserved with money raised from the sale of Civil War commemorative coins. Other purchases have been made at Antietam, Md.; Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Cross Keys, Va.; and South Mountain, Md.

These are some of the battles that have been won by preservationists. But the war is far from being won. The Civil War Site Advisory Commission, established by Congress in 1990, determined that more than one-third of all principal Civil War battlefields are either lost or

hanging onto existence by the most slender of threads. Part of the land not saved at Winchester has already been turned into a mall and parking lot. Parts of the battlefield at Gettysburg not in the National Military Park are being threatened by development.

Our Civil War battlefields are as much of a national treasure as the Grand Canyon or Yellowstone. Once changed by development, they can never be brought back.

If you have no stance on battlefield preservation, I urge you to visit a battlefield site and determine for yourself if it is worth preserving.

For more information on battlefield preservation, write to the APCWS at PO Box 1862, Fredricksburg, Va, 22402.



Kris Cowan
is a Fort Wayne resident.

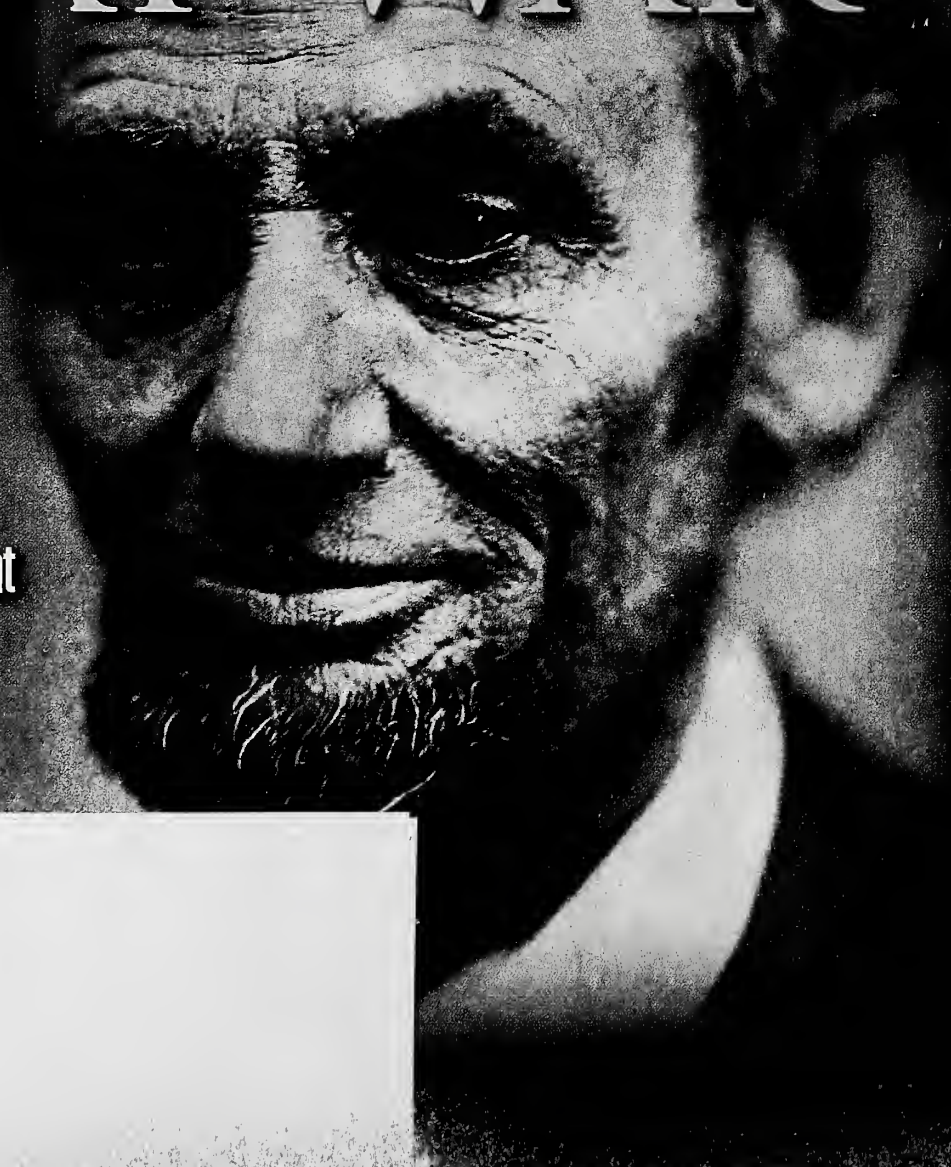
SPECIAL DOUBLE ISSUE

U.S. News & WORLD REPORT

JANUARY 30—FEBRUARY 6, 2006

PRESIDENTS AT WAR

From Lincoln to
George W. Bush,
how America
has been led to
victory—and defeat





By Michael Barone

America is attacked. The president addresses Congress in stirring terms. Senators and representatives, with a few eccentric exceptions, vote for a declaration of war, and the overwhelming majority of the people support the war effort without stint. The president appoints sterling generals and admirals and superintends massive war production. American troops surge to victory, and peace is made.

This is the picture we have of the way America, and American presidents, go to war. It comports with what we think happened in World War I and, especially, in World War II. In this view of U.S. history, American presidents lead the nation only into wars that are forced upon them.

There's only one problem. This picture is almost entirely contrary to the facts.

Critics of George W. Bush like to say that Iraq was a war of choice—a conflict that could have been avoided. But almost all American wars have been, to a greater or lesser degree, wars of choice. It is said that Bush went to war in Iraq without sufficient forces, without a game plan for the occupation, and without an exit strategy. Even if all those charges are true, then he has plenty of company in American history.

For generations, presidents have wrestled with the difficult decision to lead the nation into war. Woodrow Wilson chose to bring the United States into World War I when he could have acquiesced to Germany's demand that we stop trading with Britain and France. Franklin Roosevelt, beginning in 1939, took daring and controversial decisions—starting with his sending massive aid to Britain and the Soviet Union against Nazi Germany—knowing they raised a grave risk that Germany or Japan would attack.

Military success was rarely guaranteed. In the early 1800s, the American military was small, and usually outnumbered. So there were practical limits on the president's ability to exercise his powers. Spurred by young "war hawks" like Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, James Madison asked Congress for 10,000 troops to fight the British in 1811. Then, a year later, he imposed an embargo on trade and got Congress to vote, far from unanimously, to go to war. Madison's ability to prosecute the War of 1812 was so limited he was unable to prevent the burning of the White House and the Capitol.

Pirates of the Barbary Coast. Both the president and the American people had to learn that, in wartime, patience is definitely a virtue. Typically, the field of battle was far from Washington, and until the telegraph allowed Abraham Lincoln to com-

municate in real time with his generals, presidents learned of the course of battle only weeks or months later. In 1801, Thomas Jefferson sent the Navy and the Marines to take on the Barbary pirates, who were enslaving American merchants and demanding tribute. His ships set sail for the Barbary Coast in June 1801 but didn't complete their mission until September 1805.

The rationale for a war, then as now, was not always clear-cut. In 1846, James K. Polk started the war with Mexico

by claiming, with murky evidence at best, that Mexican forces had crossed the Nueces River and "shed American blood on American soil." The treaty ending that war gave us more than half of Mexico's territory, including Texas and California.

As for the Civil War, almost no one anticipated its outbreak, course, and outcome. Only a few thought it would be a long war, notably William Tecumseh Sherman. While teaching at a military college in Louisiana in 1859, he wrote, "All here talk as if a dissolution of the Union were not only a possibility but a probability of easy execution. If attempted we will have Civil War of the most horrible kind." Abraham Lincoln had no such foresight. In his second inaugural, in March 1865, he admitted, "Neither party expected for the war

the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained."

Nor did Lincoln seem to have a clear military strategy when the war began. He walked over to the War Department every day to read the latest telegraph dispatches and went through one general after another until he settled on Sherman and Ulysses S. Grant. And he did meet with resistance: Lincoln's Democratic opponents called for a compromise peace with the South, retaining slavery, or even letting the Confederacy go. In the summer of 1864 Lincoln seemed sure to be defeated for re-election. But Grant's advance through Virginia and siege of



MADISON COULDN'T KEEP THE BRITISH FROM BURNING THE WHITE HOUSE IN THE WAR OF 1812. LINCOLN DID NOT FORESEE THE CIVIL WAR'S "MAGNITUDE OR THE DURATION."

The military was small, and usually outnumbered.



THE MAJOR PROBLEM IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR WAS GETTING THE ARMY DOWN TO CUBA.

Petersburg and Sherman's capture of Atlanta and March to the Sea across Georgia convinced northern voters that the Union was on the road to victory. Lincoln was re-elected by a 55 to 45 percent margin. What were his plans for rebuilding the Union? After his assassination (five days after Robert E. Lee's surrender), no one knew.

Post-Civil War, America's appetite for military action seemed sated. The Army policed much of the South during Reconstruction until 1877 and fought against the Plains Indians. The Navy was largely scrapped; in the 1880s it was ranked 12th in the world, behind Turkey's and Sweden's. But America ceased to look inward in 1890, when the Census Bureau declared that the frontier had been closed and when Navy Capt. Alfred Thayer Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* focused American leaders' attentions abroad.

Rough Riders. A young New York politician and author named Theodore Roosevelt was one who looked beyond America's borders. At 38, he wangled an appointment as assistant secretary of the Navy. President William McKinley, a Civil War veteran and canny politician, had no eagerness for war. Roosevelt did. When the battleship Maine blew up in Havana harbor in February 1898, there was

an outcry for war with Spain, which had been brutally suppressing a colonial rebellion in Cuba. Ten days later, when Navy Secretary John Long left the office after lunch, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt did an end run: He wrote out orders positioning the American fleet for battle with Spanish forces in Cuba and its Pacific colony of the Philippines. Long was unnerved but didn't reverse the orders. So the Navy was ready to go on the attack in April, when McKinley sent a war message to Congress and war was declared. The Spanish fleet was defeated in Manila harbor on May 1; Cuba was blockaded, and America won land and sea battles July 3 at Santiago Harbor and San Juan Hill (where Roosevelt led his Rough Riders in a well-publicized charge). Puerto Rico was invaded on July 25. A peace protocol was signed on August 13.

In retrospect, the military course of this war seems the most predictable of all of America's major wars—the Spanish fleet was decrepit, the American fleet was well positioned to fight, and the major problem was logistical, getting the Army down to Tampa and then to Cuba. Yet the war led to unpredicted and controversial mili-

tary deployments. A major insurrection in the Philippines wasn't finally put down until 1902. A treaty giving the United States supervisory control over Cuba resulted in U.S. military occupation. And the country was not unanimously pro-war. Scholars, business moguls, and Democrats in the 1900 presidential campaign denounced American "imperialism."

The first three presidents to serve entirely in the 20th century—Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson—proclaimed that the United States had special responsibilities in the Western Hemisphere, and they dispatched troops accordingly. They saw the United States as a world power—with the world's largest economy, the largest population of any major power but Russia, and, by 1908, one of its largest navies. Which inevitably raised the question: When World War I broke out in Europe, in 1914, would the United States stand by or take part?

Wilson's instinct was to hold back. He sent his unofficial envoy, Col. Edward House, to Europe with proposals for peace. In a country reluctant to engage in a European caldron, Wilson ran for re-election in 1916 as "the man who has kept us out of war." But in January 1917 the Germans announced that their submarines would

The 1900 presidential campaign saw protests denouncing American 'imperialism.'



WAR OF 1812

Why: Britain, then at war with France, was seizing U.S. merchant ships off France. Moreover, many western Americans believed that the British in Canada were inciting Indian attacks on pioneers. Congress declared war on June 18, 1812.

Number of soldiers: 286,730. The United States fought the war using regulars, militias, even bayou pirates.

Casualties: 6,765

Cost of war: \$90 million, \$2.2 billion in 2002 currency

Sacrifices asked for by President James Madison: None specific, but the sea-trading New England states' economies were savaged by commercial losses.

Wartime song: Francis Scott Key penned "The Star-Spangled Banner" after he witnessed Baltimore's Fort McHenry withstanding a British shelling.

Public mood: Mixed. Was least popular in Federalist New England.

Antiwar movement: Some Federalists convened a convention to debate a constitutional amendment that would make it more difficult to declare war.

Strange but significant: America's huge victory at the Battle of New Orleans occurred two weeks after the Treaty of Ghent ended the war on Dec. 24, 1814. News traveled slow back then.

How it ended: Essentially a draw. No territorial gains for either side.

Lesson for today's war makers: Don't initiate a war if you don't have enough ships to win it. —Thomas K. Grose

MEXICAN WAR

Why: To defend the United States' annexation of Texas and establish the Rio Grande as its border. President James Polk also saw the war, which began on May 13, 1846, as a chance to acquire the Mexican territories of California and

WAR!

For independence, for territory, for democracy. A close look at eight major conflicts shows how American presidents waged the battles that shaped the nation



New Mexico.

Number of soldiers: 78,718

Casualties: 17,435, but many died of diseases like malaria, cholera, and dysentery rather than in combat

Cost of war: \$70 million, \$1.1 billion in 2002 money

Wartime song: The first two verses of the popular "Marines' Hymn" (From the Halls of Montezuma) are thought to have been penned at the end of the war.

Public mood: The notion of Manifest Destiny—Americans had a God-given right to expand their territory—was popular, and most citizens supported Polk's goals.

Antiwar movement: Abolitionists opposed what they saw

as an attempt to add more slave territory to the nation. The war also prompted poet-philosopher Henry David Thoreau to write "Civil Disobedience."

Strange but significant: In the final campaign to capture Mexico City, Gen. Winfield Scott brought more than 8,600 men ashore at Vera Cruz in the first ever large-scale amphibious landing. Following a brief siege, the city surrendered.

How it ended: Once their capital fell, the Mexicans surrendered. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on Feb. 2, 1848, established the Rio Grande border and ceded 1.2 million square miles to the

United States, expanding the territory of the United States by a third, including the states of California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and parts of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming.

Lesson for today's war makers:

The law of unintended consequences: Polk got the land, but the war fueled the conflict over slavery, fracturing the Democratic Party and leading to the Civil War.

—Michelle Andrews

CIVIL WAR

Why: By the 1850s, the issue of slavery had polarized the country along sectional lines. When Abraham Lin-

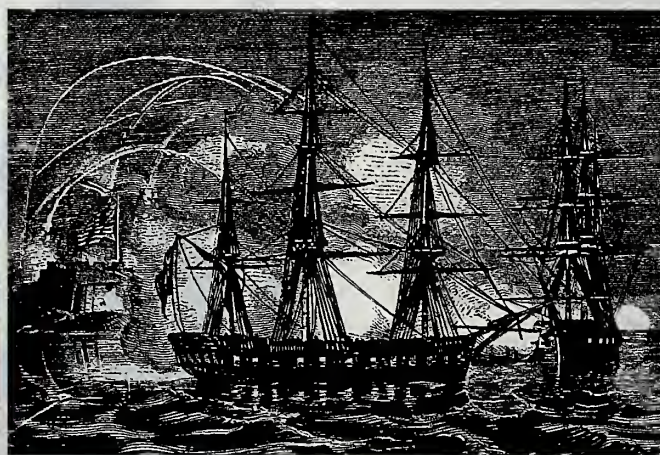
coln (whose newly formed Republican Party objected to slavery) won the presidential election of 1860, 11 southern states seceded from the Union and formed the Confederacy. Combat commenced on April 12, 1861.

Number of soldiers: 2,213,363 federal troops vs. 1,064,200 Confederates

Casualties: Both sides endured staggering losses: 646,392 Union; 335,524 Confederate.

Cost of war: \$5.2 billion combined, the equivalent of \$62 billion in 2002 currency

Wartime songs: "Yankee Doodle" (Union), "Dixie" (Confederacy), and, among blacks, "Many Thousand Gone,"



AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN COMBAT AT PALO ALTO FIGHTING THE MEXICAN WAR; BRITISH SHIPS ATTACK FORT MCHENRY IN BALTIMORE DURING THE WAR OF 1812; AND UNION SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR WAITING IN CAMP AT HARPERS FERRY



whose lyrics proclaim, "No more auction block for me." **Public mood:** At first, North and South enthusiastically supported what each side smugly assumed would be a quick, easy victory. As fighting became protracted, sentiment fluctuated depending on battlefield results.

Antiwar movement: The anti-Lincoln Copperhead wing of the Democratic Party advocated a negotiated end to the war. There were antidraft riots in New York City in 1863. And during the last months of the Confederacy, there were demonstrations against a government no longer able to function.

Strange but significant: Both Union and Confederate armies pioneered the use of aerial balloons for troop reconnaissance.

How it ended: On April 9, 1865, after four years of fratricidal battle, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Virginia's Appomattox Courthouse.

On April 14, John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln. **Lesson for today's war makers:** To encourage solidarity, Lincoln would "get himself to the battlefield to visit the soldiers, walk amidst their ranks, see the wounded in the hospital," says historian Doris Kearns Goodwin, author of *Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln*. —Diane Cole

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Why: In 1868, Cuban rebels started fighting for their independence from Spain. On Feb. 15, 1898, the USS Maine exploded in Havana Harbor, killing 260 men on board. The United States declared war on Spain on April 19, 1898.

Number of soldiers: 306,760
Casualties: 4,108; 90 percent because of infectious diseases

Cost of war: \$400 million, over \$9.6 billion in



A UNION SOLDIER FROM NEW YORK

2002 currency **Sacrifices asked for by President William McKinley:** He found the Army depleted by the Civil War, with only 26,000 soldiers, so he had to request 125,000 volunteers.

Warfare slogan: "Remember the Maine! To hell with Spain!"

Public mood: Supportive

Antiwar movement: Only a few minor protests

Strange but significant: Students at the Naval War College helped draft battle plans.

How it ended: On Dec. 10, 1898, the United States and Spain signed a peace treaty granting Cuba its independence, surrendering Puerto Rico and Guam to America, and allowing the United States to purchase the Philippine Islands. America paid Spain \$20 million.

Lesson for today's war makers: McKinley planned in advance to withdraw as soon as the crisis was over. He accomplished this by involving Congress as often as possible.

—Katy Ibsen

WORLD WAR I

Why: Two serious provocations: Germany's submarine attacks against U.S. merchant ships and Germany's clumsy overture to Mexico, suggesting an alliance if America entered the fray, which it did on April 6, 1917. Oxford University historian Hew Strachan says that President Woodrow Wilson also concluded that a German victory would crush his dream of a peaceful international order.

Number of soldiers: 4,734,991

Casualties: 320,518 soldiers

Cost of war: \$16.8 billion. In

2002's currency: \$190.6 billion

Sacrifices asked for by the president: The "Clean Plate" campaign asked citizens not to waste food so there'd be enough wheat for European Allies.

Warfare slogan/song: A war to "make the world safe for democracy," "Over There"

Public mood: Very supportive



SHE FLEW TO PEARL HARBOR (ABOVE). SHE FLEW WITH BLACK AIRMEN. SHE **FOUGHT FACTORY BIAS**. SHE WAS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

FEISTY FIRST LADIES

Saving the Constitution, defending democracy, and...running the country?

By Diane Cole

In war, as in peace, from presidential pillow talk to morale-boosting visits to the troops, first ladies have been hailed and reviled as everything from heroine-in-chief to villainess-in-waiting. The wartime spouses past provide Laura Bush with a multiplicity of models for rallying—or keeping quiet—on today's home front.

ACTION HERO: During the War of 1812, despite rumors that British forces had targeted her for capture, Dolley Madison refused to vacate the White House. This marked the first and only time a first lady was physically threatened by war, according to author Carl Sferazza Anthony, a historian who works with the National First Ladies' Library. More dramatically, in the midst of the British assault on Washington in August 1814, Mrs. Madison would not retreat to safety until she could gather up cabinet papers, historical artifacts like the drafts of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence, and Gilbert Stuart's famous portrait of George Washington. "She kept her head and her presence of mind," says Dorothy

Schneider, coauthor of *First Ladies: A Biographical Dictionary*. **CONFIDANT:** Sarah Polk was a behind-the-scenes influence as her husband's confidential secretary. A strong proponent of Manifest Destiny and the Mexican-American War, she showed her support through numerous White House receptions honoring the military, says Anthony. In thanks, the troops brought her back from Mexico a larger-than-life portrait of Cortés.

OUTSIDER: Troubled Mary Lincoln "lived in a geographical and political no woman's land," says Jennifer Fleischner, author of *Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Keckly*. As a daughter of the slave state of Kentucky, the antislavery, pro-union Mrs. Lincoln was branded a traitor by the South. Meanwhile, the North questioned her loyalty, accusing her of spying for the Confederate Army, in which one of her brothers and three of her half-brothers served. Washington society dismissed her as an unschooled westerner, and she was further seen as out of touch with the country's grim mood, hosting balls and spending excessively to refurbish the White House. "No one denied that the White House was shabby," says Fleischner. "But she was ordering handmade wallpapers and china and carpets." The public wasn't aware



DOLLEY MADISON



SOUTHERN ROOTS AND EXTRAVAGANT SPENDING MADE MARY LINCOLN INTO A TARGET OF WAGGING TONGUES IN CIVIL WAR-ERA WASHINGTON. EDITH WILSON WAS THE HELPMATE WHO BECAME THE POWER BEHIND AN AILING PRESIDENT.

that Mrs. Lincoln made frequent hospital visits to the war wounded. Mistakenly, from the view of her public image, Mrs. Lincoln did not allow reporters to accompany her, says Doris Kearns Goodwin, author of *Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln*. According to Craig Schermer, a historian for the National First Ladies' Library, she said her visits were those of "Mrs. Lincoln, not Mrs. President Lincoln."

MISSIONARY: Ida McKinley's image has always been enigmatic. Yet, says Anthony, in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War, the semi-invalid mustered strength to convince her husband that he should retain control of the Philippine Islands. Her motive: support of Methodist missionary efforts there.

PRESIDENTRESS: From the get-go, Edith Wilson, who married the widowed president after a whirlwind romance in 1915, blurred the line between the personal and the political, says Phyllis Lee Levin, author of *Edith and Woodrow: The Wilson White House*. The president himself was complicit, teaching her secret codes

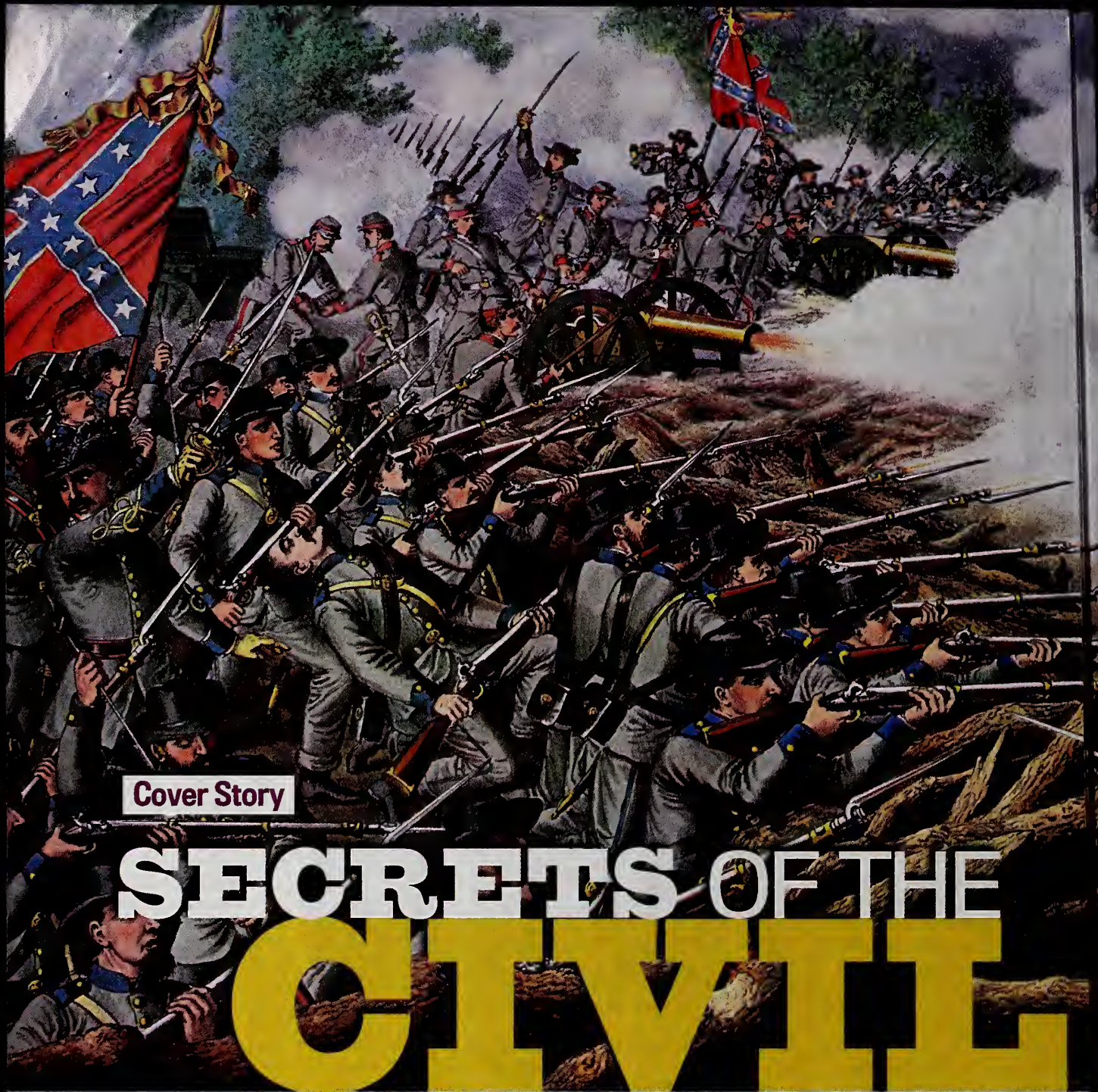


membered in the wake of Watergate is Pat Nixon's visit to a Vietnam combat zone in support of her husband's policies. Also rare for first ladies, she publicly disagreed with him, speaking out in support of amnesty for draftees who had fled the country. Both Barbara Bush and Laura Bush have defined their job as giving security and comfort to the president. So far, Laura Bush has kept a low profile, but as the Iraq war evolves, so may her role. ●

so she could help him read and respond to classified messages in the run-up to World War I. On the positive side, Mrs. Wilson worked with the Red Cross, volunteered at military canteens, and even let sheep whose wool would be used for uniforms graze on the White House lawn. But her single-minded devotion led to a monumental misjudgment in the wake of her husband's massive stroke of Oct. 2, 1919, Levin believes. Insisting that the incapacitated president could still govern, Mrs. Wilson (with the backing of the president's physician) resisted any suggestion that her husband yield to the vice president. She assumed the role of gatekeeper, funneling to him only those issues she deemed important enough for him to attend to and severely limiting access by his cabinet and members of Congress. Mrs. Wilson claimed she merely carried out her husband's wishes; Levin disagrees. "It was a great deception," she says. "For many months, we didn't really have a president; we had her." Historians continue to argue about the extent of power wielded by the "lady president."

ADVOCATE: And then there was Eleanor Roosevelt. "No one will ever parallel her contributions during wartime," says Kearns Goodwin. "The central thing to be remembered is that she argued that you could not fight for democracy abroad without strengthening it at home." She persuaded Roosevelt to soften discrimination against blacks and women in factories and shipyards building tanks and ships and weapons, and she urged him to open more opportunities for blacks in the armed forces. She was instrumental in creating government-sponsored day-care centers and flew with the Tuskegee Airmen to show her confidence in black pilots. She toured an Arizona internment camp for Japanese-Americans and pressed (unsuccessfully) for their release. For all those reasons, she is justly revered. But it is also true, says Schneider, that "Eleanor Roosevelt would not have grown into the woman she became had FDR not genuinely respected her and expected high performance from her. That takes a man confident in himself."

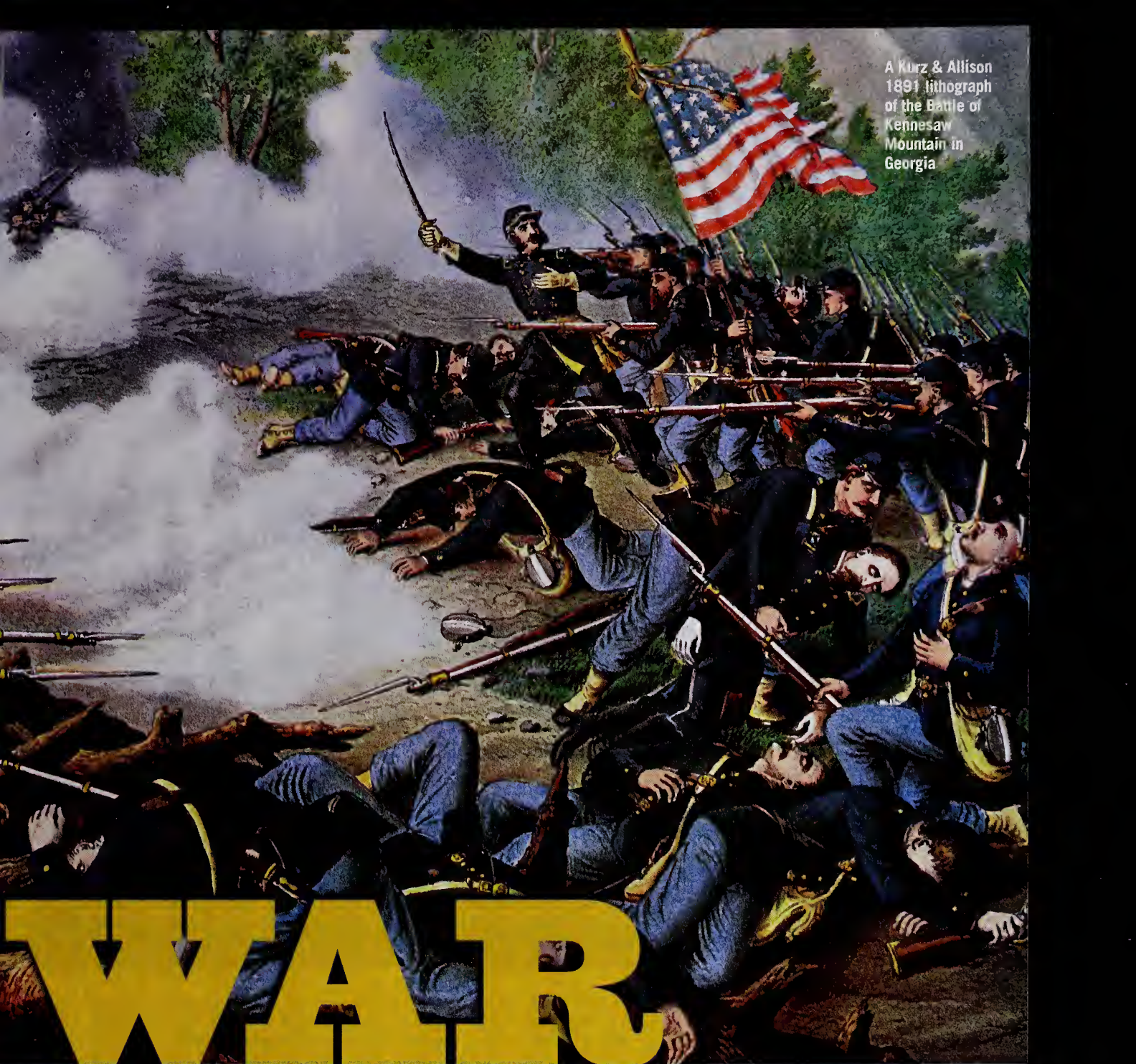
LOW PROFILE: Before, during, and after the Korean War, Bess Truman kept public appearances—mostly at charity and veterans events—to a minimum. Events may also overshadow a first lady's impact. Little



Cover Story

SECRETS OF THE CIVIL

Even with a subject so brightly illuminated with scholarship and folklore as America's War Between the States, there are still shadows in which new discoveries lurk. In May, researchers at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., found a long-lost, handwritten letter by **President Abraham Lincoln** in their stacks. Just a few years ago, a trunk of previously unseen letters penned by **Gen. Robert E. Lee** was recovered from a bank vault where his daughter had stored them. If the personal documents of these 19th-century titans can slip between the cracks, what else have we overlooked?



A Kurz & Allison
1891 lithograph
of the Battle of
Kennesaw
Mountain in
Georgia

WAR

The stories on the following pages examine that question, looking at new revelations and lesser-known subjects of the Civil War. For example, the **H. L. Hunley**, a Confederate submarine raised off the coast of South Carolina almost seven years ago, continues to divulge new facts about its sailors. Or **Elizabeth Keckly**, the slave who bought her freedom and became Mary Todd Lincoln's closest confidant, yet has disappeared from the pages of textbooks. Sure, these are the tales of history. But America always has been a nation of explorers. What better way to prove that than by unearthing our own past. —*Kenneth Terrell*

By Diane Cole

Can there possibly be any secrets left to discover about the life of Confederate icon Robert E. Lee? Yes—and the source is the general himself.

For her newly published biography, *Reading the Man: A Portrait of Robert E. Lee Through His Private Letters*, historian Elizabeth Brown Pryor draws on a cache of previously unknown Lee family papers, discovered in 2002 in two sturdy wooden trunks that Lee's daughter stored in a Virginia bank about a century ago. Quoting from these and other overlooked letters, Pryor presents a multifaceted man, more accessible and at the same time more puzzling than ever. He was an irrepressible flirt, and, contrary to popular belief, Lee not only believed in slavery; he was capable of treating his own slaves cruelly.

How does the Lee of textbooks differ from the Lee you discovered?

I was struck by the discrepancy between the formidable stone icon and this warm, witty, lusty, vulnerable human being filled with foibles and bafflements.

He was quite a ladies' man, right?

A lot of those letters are very foxy. He's obviously attracted to women and likes to write naughty notes to them. But as far as I can tell, he was not unfaithful, and his wife [Mary Anna Randolph Custis] accepted his flirtatiousness with great humor. For instance, he will write these saucy letters, and she will add a friendly note at the end. She'll write, "We're going to a reception, and I hope Robert doesn't pass himself off as a young widower!"

His letters about his children are tender.

He writes about holding his children, swimming with his son on his back. It's endearing that this dashing soldier read parenting manuals when he was stationed away from home when they were little.

But you found troubling aspects, as well.

When I was reading these letters, I had to keep questioning my own assumptions about Lee: Was he really against slavery and secession as has been claimed for many years? Was his decision to fight for the Confederacy as inevitable as many maintain? How do we assess these huge questions of patriotism and loyalty that he had to address?

What were his views on slavery?

These papers are filled with information

about slavery. This is not something you have to read between the lines; Lee really tells us how he feels. He saw slaves as property, that he owned them and their labor. Now you can say he wasn't worse than anyone; he was reflecting the values of the society that he lived in. I would say, he wasn't any better than anyone else, either.

It is shocking how he treated his father-in-law's slaves. Lee's wife inherited 196 slaves upon her father's death in 1857. The will stated that the slaves were to be freed within five years, and at the same time large legacies—raised from selling property—should be given to the Lee children. But as the executor of the will, Lee decided that instead of freeing the slaves right

away—as they expected—he could continue to own and work them for five years in an effort to make the estates profitable and not have to sell the property.

What happened after that?

Lee was considered a hard taskmaster.

He also started hiring slaves to other families, sending them away, and breaking up families that had been together on the estate for generations. The slaves resented him, were terrified they would never be freed, and they lost all respect for him.

There were many runaways, and at one point several slaves jumped him, claiming they were as free as he. Lee ordered these men to be severely whipped. He also petitioned the court to extend their servitude, but the court ruled against



The Private Thoughts of a Southern Icon

Lee's real feelings about the Confederacy and slavery

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART / CORBIS

"LEE'S DECISION TO GO WITH VIRGINIA WAS NOT INEVITABLE AT ALL."

him and Lee did grant them their freedom on Jan. 1, 1863—ironically, the same day that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect.

In another departure from the conventional portrait of Lee, you show him agonizing over joining the Confederacy.

Lee's decision to go with Virginia was not inevitable at all. It was very wrenching, and we trivialize it if we say, as some biographers have, that it's a no-brainer, that it was the choice he was born to make. To put it in some context, Gen. Winfield Scott remained with the Union, and he was from Virginia, and so did two fifths of all West Pointers from Virginia. Lee himself said he held on to his letter resigning from the U.S. Army for a whole day before he sent it because it was so painful. The description of Lee at home pacing and weeping and praying, trying to decide what to do, is almost a Shakespearean moment.

Yet two days later, Lee accepted the offer to lead Virginia's forces.

Lee's explanation was, "I could not raise my hand against my home and my family." The irony is that many of his friends and family members sided with the North, including his sister, whom he never saw again. Her son and two of his closest cousins fought for the North. So either way, Lee would fight against members of his family, and that's why it was an impossible decision.

After the war, how did he feel about his decisions?

Lee was devastated. He was never able to give a candid assessment of his own role in the war—where he was wrong or could have done things differently—because it was too overwhelming. Outwardly, Lee conducted himself with great dignity and was a model of how to endure the unendurable and to stay in Virginia—even though his wife has lost her home, he has lost a huge number of relatives, and he has not a penny to his name. But beneath the facade, we see some explosive feelings inside. I found scraps of paper, unfinished essays, letters to cousins in Europe with quite a lot of bitterness and anger, which is not the way he has been perceived. He's a disappointed, heartsick man in old age. And it's tragic because he is an appealing figure in so many ways. ●

DID YOU KNOW...

Victor Hugo's novel *Les Misérables* was popular in the Confederate states and was "read to pieces by the soldiers," according to one historical association. But many of them mispronounced the French title, calling it "Lee's Miserables." They dubbed themselves that after Robert E. Lee's fortunes began to fail.

From Combat to Crime

The famous outlaw got his start fighting against the Union

By James M. McPherson

One of the enduring myths of American folklore is that Jesse James was a home-grown Robin Hood who "stole from the rich and gave to the poor," in the words of "The Ballad of Jesse James." That legend enjoyed a revived popularity in the 1960s. Supported by movies, pulp fiction, and even serious scholarship, this image has dominated our understanding of the post-Civil War James gang and other western outlaws. Historians have described James as a "primi-

there is no evidence the James gang did anything with the cash they stole except to spend it on fine horseflesh and gambling.

The key to understanding the motives of the James gang—besides greed—is the Civil War, especially the vicious guerrilla combat within the larger war that plagued Missouri. Support for the Confederacy was strong in the Little Dixie counties that flanked the Missouri River just east of the Kansas border. In these counties lived most of the men and boys who went into the bush as Confederate guerrillas, including Frank and Jesse James. They learned their trade under

the tutelage of such psychopathic killers as "Bloody Bill" Anderson and William Clarke Quantrill, who murdered scores of Missouri Unionists and fought it out with Union soldiers during four years of internecine warfare.

Undermine. These guerrillas were anything but the poor farmers of folklore. Many of them (like James) came from families that were three times more likely to own slaves and possessed twice as much wealth as the average Missouri family. James fought during the war against emancipation and after the war against the Republican Party that freed and enfranchised the slaves. Many of the banks and express companies struck by the James gang were owned by individuals or groups associated with the Republican Party. Like the Ku Klux Klan in former Confederate states, the James gang did its

best to undermine the new order ushered in by Northern victory in the Civil War.

When Democrats regained control of Missouri in the 1870s, the James gang looked for greener pastures outside the state. In August 1876, they rode all the way to Northfield, Minn., with the aim of robbing a bank there in which a Union general was reported to have deposited large funds. When the bank cashier—also a Union veteran—refused to open the vault, James shot him in cold blood. The citizens of Northfield fought back, killing two of the bandits before they could flee the town. Jesse and Frank James got away, but this affair was the beginning of the end for Jesse's career as the self-described "Napoleon of crime." ●

McPherson is author of *This Mighty Scourge* and *Battle Cry of Freedom*.



REBEL. James started off as a Confederate guerrilla.

tive rebel" who championed "a special type of peasant protest and rebellion" against modernizing forces by robbing banks and railroads.

But James himself would have considered this notion a great joke. He more likely would have agreed with a famous bandit of a later generation, Willie Sutton. When someone asked Sutton why he robbed banks, he supposedly replied: "Because that's where the money is." The same was true in Missouri after the Civil War. James's robbers went after the express company safes because that's where the money was. As for the Robin Hood theme,

The Man Who Would Shape the Future of War

General Sherman's destructive path blazed a new strategy

By Jay Tolson

Speaking at the 1880 reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union general best known for his destructive march through the Confederacy's heartland uttered the words that would be reshaped for posterity: "There is many a boy here today who looks on war as all glory, but, boys," the 60-year-old William Tecumseh Sherman declared, "it is all hell."

Remembered more pithily as "War is hell," the phrase distilled a sentiment that Sherman had voiced on many occasions, including once before the mayor and town council of Atlanta after he had brought that key Confederate city to its knees. The fact that this grand master of scorched-earth devastation abhorred war was, in his mind, neither an irony nor a contradiction. Sherman simply saw his approach to war as the best way of limiting its lethal potential.

Others, and not only partisans of the Confederacy, see it differently. To them, Sherman's devastating march through the South opened the way to the kind of warfare that culminated in World War II. Called total war, it goes beyond combat between opposing military forces to include attacks, both deliberate and indiscriminate, upon civilians and non-military targets. But was Sherman truly responsible for the strategic rationale that we now associate with the bombings of London, Dresden, and even Hiroshima? It is a question that historians continue to debate.

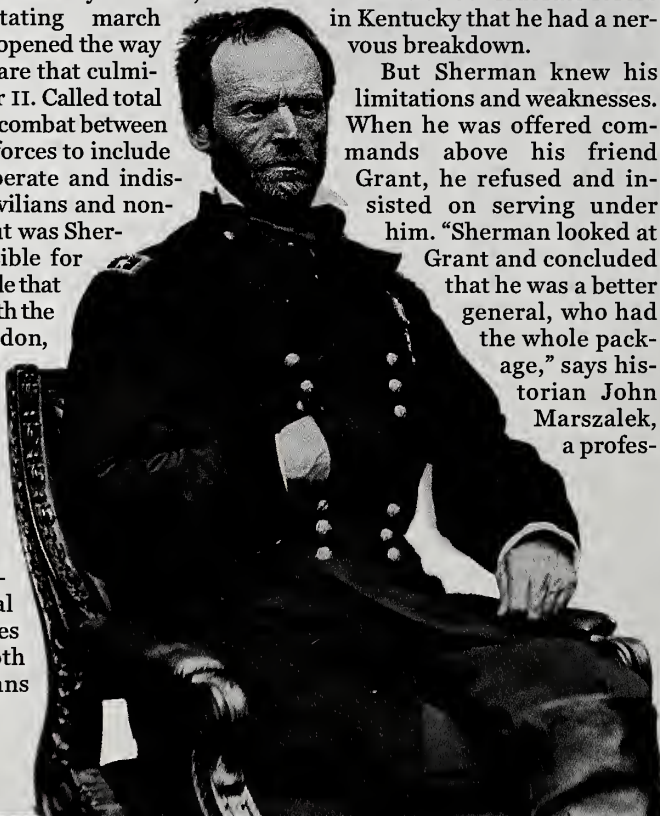
Sherman arrived on the world stage in much the same way his fellow officer and eventual commander, Ulysses S. Grant, did. Both were native Ohioans

who went to West Point. Both served for several years before giving civilian life a try. Both had a hard time out of uniform, although Sherman ended up as the very able superintendent of a Louisiana military institute (forerunner of Louisiana State University) until that state's secession forced him to resign and go back north.

Unlike Grant, Sherman had not served in the Mexican War, where so many future Union and Confederate officers underwent their baptism by fire. Instead, he had been stationed in Florida (in the Second Seminole War) and several southern states, acquiring a knowledge of people and topography that would serve him well in the war to come. Sherman was a brave and inspiring leader, a brilliant strategist if not a great tactician, and one of the few Union officers who comported themselves well during the disastrous Battle of Bull Run. Yet he was prone to melancholy and could be carried away by his worst imaginings. Early in the war, he so exaggerated the size of Confederate forces in Kentucky that he had a nervous breakdown.

But Sherman knew his limitations and weaknesses. When he was offered commands above his friend Grant, he refused and insisted on serving under him. "Sherman looked at Grant and concluded that he was a better general, who had the whole package," says historian John Marszalek, a profes-

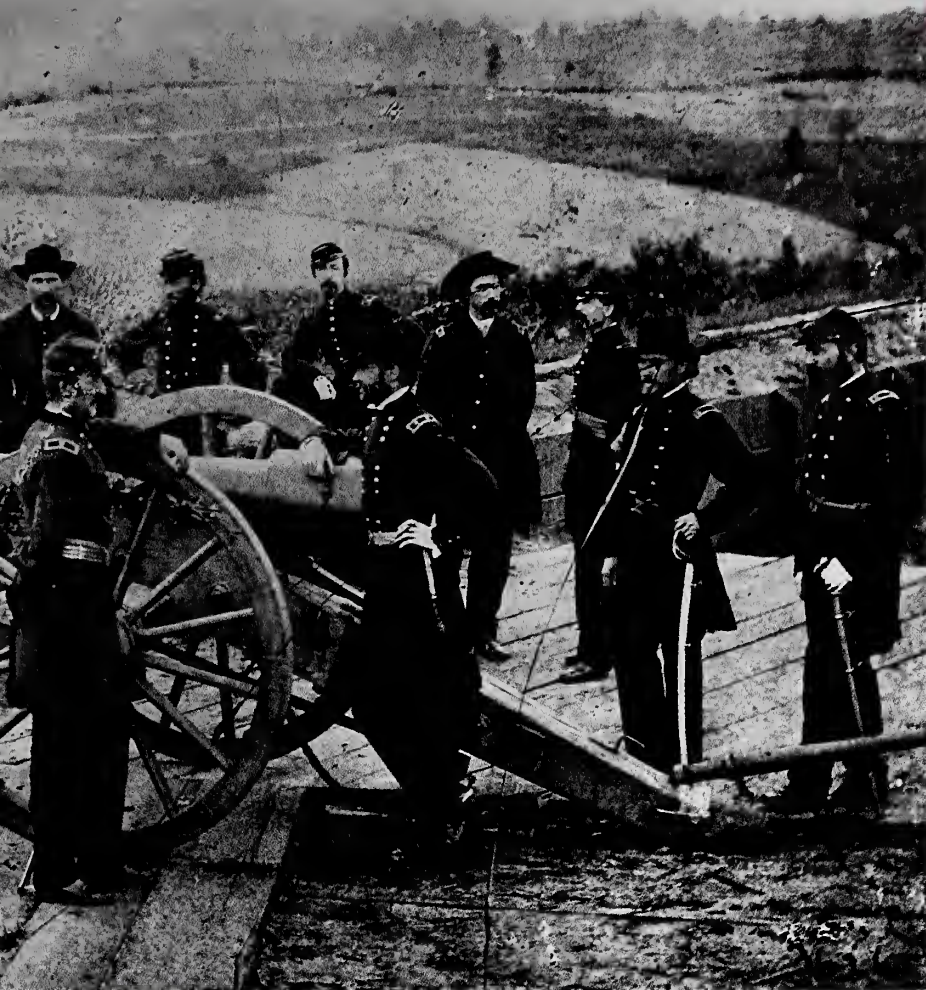
AS HE PUT IT BLUNTLY, HIS GOAL WAS TO "MAKE GEORGIA HOWL."



MENTAL. Union Gen. William Sherman with his troops near Atlanta (above), one of the cities he captured. He seemed to use psychological warfare to prove to Confederate citizens that their government could not defend them.

sor emeritus at Mississippi State University and author of several books on Sherman. "Grant only worried about what he saw in front of him, whereas Sherman worried about things over the next hill." After the first day of the Battle of Shiloh in 1862, Grant's reply to Sherman's evaluation of the nearly disastrous outcome was typical: "Yes. Lick 'em tomorrow, though."

Carnage. The two men proceeded to give the Confederates a licking throughout much of what was known as the Western Theater, achieving great successes (notably in Chattanooga and Vicksburg) that largely eluded Union generals back in the East. Experiences in this theater had a decisive effect on Sherman's emerging vision of what was necessary to win the war. The primary lesson was the sheer carnage of combat, with 23,700 combatants left dead, wounded, or missing after the Battle of Shiloh alone (2,000 of whom were in Sherman's di-



CORBIS BETTMANN (2)

vision). Appalled by the numbers, Sherman grew even angrier at what he considered the irregular warfare of the Confederates, including guerrilla attacks and the mistreatment and murder of Union prisoners. Sherman also felt that Southerners, many of whom he had befriended before the war, were personally and collectively responsible for the treasonous split. Why, he increasingly questioned, should the society that initiated the war not be made directly mindful of its cost? Foreshadowing his full-blown policy, Sherman tore down houses in one Kentucky village to rebuild a bridge that retreating Confederates had destroyed. When the villagers requested vouchers for repayment, Sherman told them to bill the Confederacy.

That view only hardened with time. When Abraham Lincoln summoned Grant to Washington to assume command of all Union armies, Grant put Sherman in charge of the Military Division of the Mississippi. Grant urged Sherman not to go after territory but to pursue the Confederate forces and destroy them. It was counsel that Sherman, his sights set on Atlanta, quietly ignored. Indeed, apart from one disastrous battle

with Confederate Gen. Joseph Johnston's army, Sherman conducted brilliant maneuvers around his foe, all the while protecting the railroad lines that conveyed some 1,300 tons of supplies a day to support his three moving armies. The fall of Atlanta on Sept. 2, 1864, was not just the conquest of a crucial urban transportation hub between the upper and lower South. It also saved Lincoln from certain electoral defeat and made Sherman a Union hero.

Not resting on his laurels, Sherman launched his most famous campaign: the March to the Sea. He decided to forsake supply lines behind him and instead plunder his way to Savannah, feeding his 60,000 troops with what his foraging "bummers" collected from farms and destroying anything that directly supported the war effort or the institution of slavery (including dogs, notoriously used for tracking

escaped slaves). His goal, as he put it bluntly, was to "make Georgia howl." After taking Savannah, Sherman persuaded Grant to let him proceed through the Carolinas, expressly to punish the state (South Carolina) that had led secession. Grant, who had wanted Sherman to bring his army north by sea, relented.

So was it total war? Many Southern partisans have claimed so because it was unnecessary. The war had been lost even before the March to the Sea began. And the restraints that Sherman had imposed on his army in Georgia were loosened during the march through South Carolina, leading, some charge, to the fires that razed Columbia. (Recent scholarship reveals multiple causes: accidental fires set by drunken Yankees and fires set by retreating Confederates, all fanned by freakishly strong winds.) Even nonpartisan historians acknowledge that the collateral damage increased. "It was at least a step in the direction of total war," says Princeton's noted Civil War historian James M. McPherson, "because so many civilians suffered and some went hungry. And [Sherman's army] really had it in for South Carolinians."

Psychological. But as both McPherson and Marszalek emphasize, a lot depends on how you define total war. To Marszalek, Sherman's way of war fell short of total because it had limits and never targeted civilians directly. Both historians also agree that Sherman's greatest innovation was in psychological warfare. "Sherman came to the conclusion," says Marszalek, "that the best way to end the war was not to continue the bloody head-to-head fighting but to convince Southerners through destructive and psychological warfare that their government could not defend them . . . and that the Confederacy itself was, in Sherman's words, 'a hollow shell.'"

Even though he helped make war a greater hell, Sherman never doubted its necessity. Three years after delivering his famous remarks, he spoke just

as directly from the heart: "Wars are not all evil; they are part of the grand machinery by which this world is governed, thunderstorms which purify the political atmosphere, test the manhood of a people, and prove whether they are worthy to take rank with others engaged in the same task by different methods." ●

DID YOU KNOW...

Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant had a **black pony** he named **Jeff Davis**. The pony was captured during a raid of a plantation owned by the brother of the president of the Confederacy. Grant, who at the time of the raid was possibly bothered by a carbuncle on his bum, appreciated the pony's pleasant stride.

HULTON ARCHIVE / GETTY IMAGES

Dressing Up for History

A seamstress traveled from slavery to the White House

By Diane Cole

She comforted Mary Todd Lincoln when the first lady's young son Willie died and when her husband, Abraham, was shot. She was Mrs. Lincoln's dressmaker and confidant, and she owned her own business at a time when few women did—especially if they were former slaves.

But despite her presence at some of the most dramatic moments of American history, Elizabeth Keckly has remained largely hidden behind the scenes. Keckly was "a radical in terms of her entrepreneurial achievements" and "a kind of a genius" as a designer of the intricate gowns of the era, says her biographer Jennifer Fleischner, author of *Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Keckly*. And, as part of the first generation of African-Americans to enter the middle class, she served as a role model for a new kind of American success story—up from slavery—in post-Civil War America.

Self-reliant. Keckly was born in Virginia in 1818, the daughter of a slave mother and the plantation owner, Col. Armistead Burwell. Keckly and her mother were considered "privileged" slaves, assigned to household work rather than hard labor in the fields. As such, Keckly learned how to read and write and, from her mother, how to sew. But as a slave, she was property nonetheless. Keckly was sent, lent, and bequeathed to various Burwell relatives, first in rural North Carolina (where she was sexually abused and had a son, George), then to Petersburg, Va., and finally to St. Louis. That is where her skill and talent as a dressmaker came together with her determination to be free. Rather than risk capture attempting to escape, the self-reliant Keckly decided she would buy her freedom. In Petersburg and St. Louis, Fleischner explains, Keckly had been encouraged by the example of free blacks working and making money for themselves. By contrast, as a slave hired out by her owner to sew dresses for the



IN DEMAND. Elizabeth Keckly made ball gowns for Mary Todd Lincoln, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and Mrs. Robert E. Lee.

wealthy white women of St. Louis, Keckly didn't get any income. Keckly bided her time and cultivated her craft—and her connections—while she developed a reputation for high-level work, honesty, and discretion. She drew on this network for loans to buy

freedom for herself and her son in November 1855. The price tag: \$1,200.

Pointedly, Keckly did not buy the freedom of her husband, James Keckly, a fugi-

tive slave. They separated, and in 1860, Elizabeth moved to Washington, D.C.

It was there, using referrals from her St. Louis circle, that Keckly quickly made a name for herself as a modiste—a custom dressmaker, much like the couturiers of today. One of her first clients was Mrs. Robert E. Lee. And Mrs. Jefferson Davis was so taken with Keckly's work that, as secession loomed,

turned to her for advice beyond fashion," including protocol for White House parties and, as time went on, with help trying to resolve Mrs. Lincoln's financial debts. Keckly also assisted Lincoln with domestic details, attending to the first lady when she was overcome by one of her headaches.

Losses in both women's lives further tightened their bond. On Aug. 10, 1861, Keckly's son, George, age 21, died in battle, having left Wilberforce University to fight as a Union soldier (he enlisted as a white soldier because blacks were not yet permitted to serve). The following February, 11-year-old Willie Lincoln died of typhoid fever. Keckly had watched over him in his final days, and the inconsolable Mrs. Lincoln became even more dependent on her.

"It was a very emotional tie," Fleischner explains. At a time of personal—and, as the war's toll mounted, national—grief, Keckly became the troubled first lady's comforter. So



**MRS. LINCOLN
TURNED TO
KECKLY FOR
ADVICE BEYOND
FASHION.**

much so that, the morning after Lincoln's assassination, Keckly was one of the first people Mrs. Lincoln sent for, her "best living friend."

Betrayal? The friendship ended abruptly in 1868, when Keckly published her memoir, *Behind the Scenes or Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House*. Keckly had written partly out of economic need—she had virtually shut down her business to tend Mrs. Lincoln—but also to defend her own integrity, after having been drawn into Mrs. Lincoln's plan to pay off her own debts by selling her old clothes. Mrs. Lincoln viewed the book as a betrayal.

So did the public, and the press attacked Keckly with vicious, racist parodies. "White readers did not want to see black writers, especially black women writers, talking about these iconic figures in a way that revealed that they were very human," says William Andrews, an authority on slave narratives and English professor at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. "Mary Todd Lincoln had many detractors, but as one reviewer said, if such a thing can be done with the Lincoln family, imagine what a servant could write about any family!"

"She tapped into white anxieties about free blacks in post-Civil War America," adds Carolyn Sorisio of West Chester University of Pennsylvania. "She stepped over the line of what was acceptable. Ridiculing her book was a way of putting her in her place."

Despite the backlash, Keckly continued her dressmaking business, often hiring black women as apprentices and training them to be seamstresses. In the 1890s, she also served as head of Wilberforce University's domestic arts department and designed a dress exhibit for the Chicago World's Fair. She died in 1907, at a home for destitute black women, an institution partially funded by a relief organization that Keckly herself had helped found in 1862.

But, says Fleischner, her journey from slavery to the White House remains "a testimony to her genius." ●

Patterns of Controversy

Debating the legend of quilts as Underground Railroad maps

By Diane Cole

Fact, fiction, folklore, or a bit of all three: Did runaway slaves seek clues in the patterns of handmade quilts, strategically placed by members of the Underground Railroad?

This ongoing debate surfaced as front-page news earlier this year when a New York City Central Park memorial to Frederick Douglass was slated to include two plaques referring to this code. Historians cried foul—loudly. There is no evidence

for that story was one woman—Ozella McDaniel Williams, a retired educator and quilt maker in Charleston, S.C., who recounted for Tobin a family tradition that had been passed down to her through the generations. Embedded in 12 quilt patterns, she said, were directions to aid fugitive slaves on their journey to freedom. Depending on the pattern, a seemingly innocent quilt left on a porch or fence or hung in a window could signal to slaves on the plantation to get ready to escape (Monkey Wrench pattern), go north (North Star pattern), or zigzag to throw off pursuers (the Drunkard's Path pattern).

Although Williams died shortly before the book was published, her 73-year-old niece, Serena Wilson of Columbus, Ohio, says she also learned about the hidden maps from Williams's mother. "The quilt code was kept secret because it was dangerous to talk about escaping," Wilson says.

Misinterpret. But there is no reference for the code beyond that family, contends Fergus M. Bordewich, author of *Bound for Canaan: The Underground Railroad and the War for the Soul of America*. "There's no mention anywhere by anyone, African-American

or white, of any quilt being used at any time." Nor do coded quilts from the period survive. Quilt historian Barbara Brackman notes that there is abundant evidence that slaves did sew quilts and that abolitionists made quilts to raise money for their antislavery activities. But some of the patterns that are said to be part of the Underground Railroad code did not exist until well after the Civil War, Brackman says.

Tobin believes her book has been misinterpreted. Numerous details ascribed to the story—like hanging quilts along the way to indicate safe houses—"simply aren't in the book," she says. Moreover, "We make it clear that this was Ozella's story only," she says, and that such codes "could have" been used in this way and only on one particular plantation. "We're not talking about hundreds or thousands of folks using this code," says Tobin. "The story has grown in ways that we had not intended." ●



LEIGH FELLNER

CODE. Some people believe that certain patterns on quilts like this Log Cabin style may have helped slaves escape their bondage.

for such a code, says Giles Wright, director of the Afro-American History Program at the New Jersey Historical Commission. "I know of no historian who supports this idea, and it's extremely rare to get that kind of consensus."

Mention of the quilt symbols in that plaque's text will now be omitted.

But the quilt key legend itself remains very much aboveground. Since 1999, when Jacqueline L. Tobin and Raymond G. Dobard published their bestseller, *Hidden in Plain View: A Secret Story of Quilts and the Underground Railroad*, the secret-code story has woven its way into American folklore.

But historians note that the sole source

DID YOU KNOW...

The fate of the Union at the first Battle of Bull Run possibly turned foul because of the espionage of **Rose O'Neal Greenhow**, aka the **Rebel Rose**. A young, attractive widow, Greenhow—who lived in Washington, D.C., and had many contacts—passed secret messages to Confederate Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard.

No Fortune for the War's Famous Photographer

Battlefield photos made Brady famous—and bankrupt

By David LaGesse

Displayed prominently in the sitting room of Abraham Lincoln's home in Illinois is a wooden, two-lens contraption called a stereoscope—a device for viewing 3-D images that was the Victorian-era equivalent of HDTV. It was con-

sumer demand for new images to view through this device that drove Mathew Brady to the battlefields of the Civil War.

Brady is typically remembered as one of the nation's first photojournalists, a visual historian whose work illustrates almost every serious book on the bloody conflict. But in reality, he was more like a modern movie producer. Brady in-

tended to build a business out of selling images that fed Americans' obsession with the war surrounding them, a potential market that either didn't develop or was too brief to bring him lasting financial success. For that and other little-understood reasons, the nation's most prominent photographer before and during the war faded soon afterward, dying a broken and penniless man.

Hobbyists. As would anyone in the entertainment business, Brady understood celebrity. His New York City studio catered to the rich and famous, generating enough buzz that princes and presidents wouldn't think of visiting the city without stopping by. "It became sort of a tourist attraction, and he became as famous as his

PETER NEWARK MILITARY PICTURES / BRIDGEMAN ART LIBRARY (2)



subjects," says Mary Panzer, author of *Mathew Brady and the Image of History*.

Born in upstate New York, Brady moved to the city and earned a living making custom jewelry boxes. This was at the start of the 1840s, just as early photography was making its way across the Atlantic from its invention in France. Hobbyists brought their pictures to Brady, whose leather and metal cases also held painted miniatures and, in some cases, photos. American Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, helped introduce New Yorkers to photography and supplemented his earnings by teaching

the craft. Morse may have taught the technique to Brady.

Brady located his photography studio near the city's finest homes and hotels, and by 1845 he had established it as a public gallery, what Panzer terms a "modern Hall of Fame." Friend to both newspaperman Horace Greeley and showman P. T. Barnum, Brady and his aspirations were seemingly pulled in both directions.

He opened a second studio in Washington, D.C., in the late 1850s, drawn to the growing prominence of politicians engaged in the prewar crisis. When fighting erupted, he rode behind Union

forces to the first major battle at Bull Run, as did much of civilian Washington. Brady soon organized teams of photographers to document the events and feed the public's interest in scenes from the front. Brady personally continued his specialty in portraits of the historically important, but his studio also produced grisly battlefield shots. The majority of those war pictures were meant to be seen through stereoscopes. "That means they were aimed right at the mass market," says Bob Zeller, author of *The Blue and Gray in Black and White*.

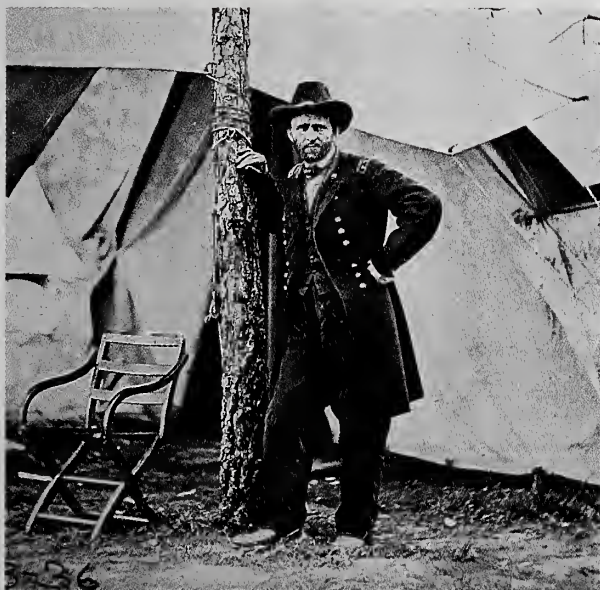
And a sensation did erupt when Brady displayed photos of slaughtered soldiers at his New York gallery in 1862, with shocked citizens pressing their

HIS PICTURES OF SLAUGHTERED TROOPS CAUSED A SENSATION IN 1862.



CORBIS BETTMANN

COMBAT. Mathew Brady's photography took Americans who were fascinated with the war right to the edge of the battlefields, whether it was an image of a wounded Union soldier and his comrade (left), a dead soldier at the Battle of Gettysburg (top), or Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at the Battle of Cold Harbor.

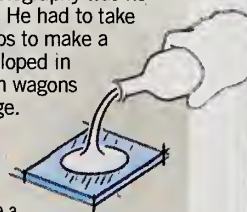
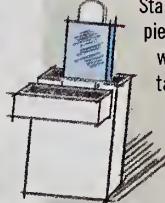


TAKING THE PICTURES

For Mathew Brady, photography was no mere click of a button. He had to take the following three steps to make a picture, which he developed in makeshift darkrooms in wagons amid battlefield carnage.

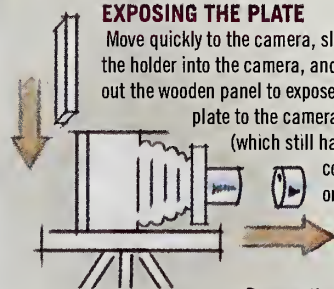
PREPARATION

Starting with a piece of glass like a windowpane, coat the glass with a tacky material. In a darkroom, then dip the coated plate into a silver halide solution, making it light sensitive. Slide the plate into a light-impermeable wooden frame.



EXPOSING THE PLATE

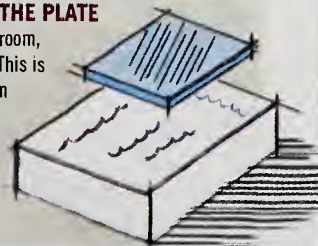
Move quickly to the camera, slide the holder into the camera, and pull out the wooden panel to expose the plate to the camera lens (which still has the cover on it).



Remove the lens cover and wait eight to 10 seconds. Replace the lens cover, reinsert the wooden panel into the plate frame, and remove the frame—plate and all—from the camera.

DEVELOPING THE PLATE

Back in the darkroom, wash the plate. This is the negative from which prints can be made.



noses to his windows. But Brady overestimated the war's commercial reach. "It just wasn't something people were going to buy to hang in their house," says Carol Johnson, a photo curator at the Library of Congress, which holds some of Brady's work. Even the government was a tough customer, paying only \$25,000 a full decade after the war; Brady estimated he spent \$100,000 collecting the photos.

Brady struggled to keep his business going after the Civil War ended, but mounting debts finally caught up with him during a national recession in 1873, causing him to file for bankruptcy. Brady had actually been on shaky ground financially since an earlier recession in 1857, says Keith Davis, au-

thor of the upcoming book *The Origins of American Photography*. Part of Brady's problem was that he resisted changing with the times. In targeting the deep pockets of the elite, he had developed the "imperial" print—a large portrait that sometimes cost \$500, an astonishing price for the time. But just before the war, small-format prints had started selling to much wider audiences. "It was the bread-and-butter market," Davis says. Brady was slow

DID YOU KNOW...

The Union chief of Army aeronautics, Thaddeus Lowe, was a pioneer in early military aerial surveillance, using **hot-air balloons** to spy on Confederates at Bull Run and at Fredericksburg, Va. He once had to be rescued after landing behind enemy lines. One of his balloons, the *Intrepid*, was made of 1,200 yards of silk.

to accept this, unlike his former assistant, Alexander Gardner, who proved a shrewd businessman.

Failing health, his wife's death, and alcohol also took their toll on Brady. Still, historians wonder why Brady's talent and reputation couldn't save his business. Perhaps his technology

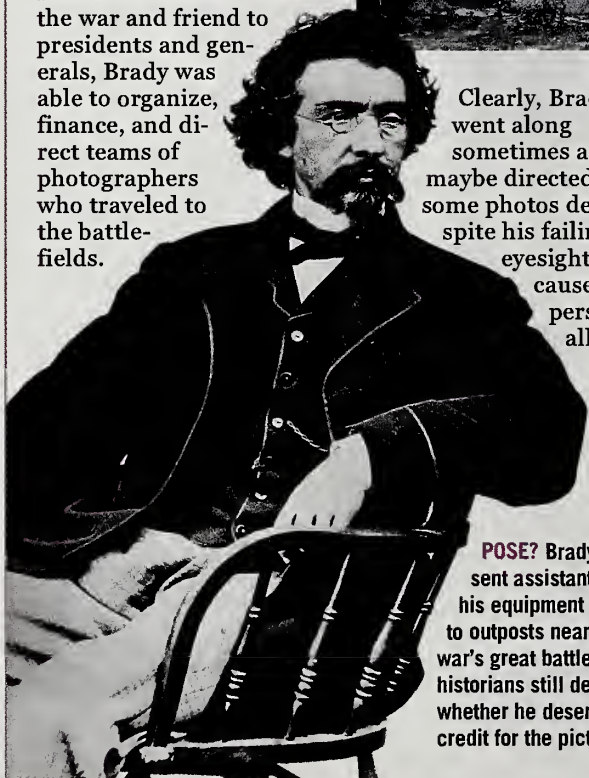
was dated and his debts

too great. Or perhaps, as a purveyor of fame for himself and his subjects, Brady was just an early victim of fleeting modern celebrity. ●

But Did He Really Take the Pictures?

Many of the best-known photos from the Civil War are credited to Mathew Brady. But chances are, he didn't actually shoot most of them. There's a chance he didn't shoot any.

As head of the nation's best-known studio before the war and friend to presidents and generals, Brady was able to organize, finance, and direct teams of photographers who traveled to the battlefields.



Clearly, Brady went along sometimes and maybe directed some photos despite his failing eyesight because he personally



FROM TOP: CORBIS, ART ARCHIVE / CULVER PICTURES

POSE? Brady (left) sent assistants and his equipment (top) to outposts near the war's great battles. But historians still debate whether he deserves credit for the pictures.

appears in some pictures attributed to him (that alone should hint someone was helping).

Low pay. Was he unfairly stealing credit? That's still debated among historians, though most think his assistants understood they worked for Brady. It's much like a portrait today that is stamped with the studio's name. "It doesn't credit the individual photographer," says Anne Peterson, a photo curator at Southern Methodist University. She is studying the work of Alexander Gardner, a Brady assistant, and discounts speculation that hard feelings over attribution led Gardner to leave Brady during the war. It probably had more to do

with Brady's business problems, which meant Gardner and other assistants most likely were paid very little, and not very often.

Gardner, in turn, did give more credit to his assistants, including Timothy O'Sullivan and James Gibson. But even then, something odd was sometimes afoot: Their photos at Gettysburg, for example, carry credits that rotate, in the same order, among the three. Maybe they took turns with the camera, Peterson says, or just attributed work somewhat arbitrarily.

Gardner's visual style also differed from Brady's, Peterson says. Brady stuck close to his roots in formal portraits and often photographed generals or troop assemblies. Gardner took the grittier scenes at battlefields—the rows of dead bodies that caused such a sensation back home. But Brady still deserves credit for spurring photographers to cover the war, says Keith Davis, who is writing a book about Civil War photographers. Davis didn't coin the phrase, but he says the overall credit might best go to "the Brady Bunch." —D.L.



California gold fed the Union but could have gone south.

The Golden Conspiracy

With its riches, California came close to joining the South

By Andrew Curry

Each month, three or four steamships set sail from San Francisco loaded with millions of dollars' worth of gold, wealth that fueled the Union's economic engine during the Civil War. Even Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was grateful for California's contribution to the war effort. "I do not know what we would do in this great national emergency were it not for the gold sent from California," Grant once wrote. But all that cash could just as easily have gone to the other side. Though most history books glide over the role the West Coast played in the War Between the States, California came very close to being part of the South, a defection that could easily have altered the outcome of the conflict.

Before 1848, California was just the sleepy northern frontier of Mexico. The population consisted of at least 300,000 native Indians and only 700 foreigners, most of whom were American. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill on Jan. 24,

1848, quickly changed that. As word of the discovery trickled out—news could take months to reach the East Coast by way of a 14,000-mile sail around South America or stagecoach—prospectors and merchants from around the world flocked to the gold fields by boat and covered wagon. In the decade before the Civil War began, more gold came out of those California mines than the amount the whole world had produced in the previous 150 years.

Competition. To Southern slaveholders, the gold mines sounded like the perfect place to bring their system of forced labor. No less an eminence than Jefferson Davis—who would become president of the Confederacy a decade later—argued to make California a slaveholding territory. "The European

racers now engaged in working the mines of California sink under the burning heat ... to which the African race is altogether better adapted," Davis argued in 1850. "The production of rice, sugar, and cotton is no better adapted to slave labor than the digging, washing, and quarrying of the gold mines."

But the miners had other ideas. "They don't want to compete with slave labor, peon labor, or corporate labor," says Leonard Richards, author of the recently released book *The California Gold Rush and the Coming of the Civil War* and a historian at the University of Massachusetts. "They

just want to be left alone." So at a constitutional convention in 1849, California politicians declared that the soon-to-be state would not accept slavery. Keeping slavery out of California was about the economics of labor competition, not idealism, Richards says. At that very same convention, a proposal to ban even free blacks from entering

DID YOU KNOW...

Music apparently knew no boundaries. First published in 1862, "**Battle Hymn of the Republic**," the Union soldiers' unofficial anthem, is based on a campfire melody popular in the South. And "**Dixie**," a Southern anthem, was written by a Northerner in 1859 and first performed in a New York City minstrel show.

the state was just narrowly defeated.

For the next decade, politicians in both Washington, D.C., and California schemed to make the Golden State part of the South. Many Californians had been born in slave states and were sympathetic to the Southern cause. Only 32 percent voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

When war broke out in 1861, there was a move to establish the "Pacific Republic" with Oregon and join the Confederacy. The situation was tense: Albert Johnston, the general responsible for protecting California—just recently acquired from Mexico and vulnerable to

raids from Indian tribes—was a Texan with a deep hatred for Lincoln.

But in a move that may have changed history, Johnston surprised the Pacific Republic conspirators. Upholding his officer's oath of loyalty, he refused to join their plan. Instead, he handed over his command and headed to Texas, where he joined the Confederate Army. Johnston was killed at the Battle of Shiloh in

THERE WAS A MOVE TO CREATE THE 'PACIFIC REPUBLIC' WITH OREGON.

1862. Thousands of Californians followed his example, moved east, picked their side, and fought in dozens of battles. But many more stayed home—and kept a close eye on those gold fields. ●

An Enemy Overlooked

Union forces also battled American Indian tribes

By Chris Wilson

Even while they were fighting the Confederacy, Union forces had another opponent to contend with: American Indian tribes in the Southwest. These battles with Indians—including the Navajo war—had a direct effect on the War Between the States.

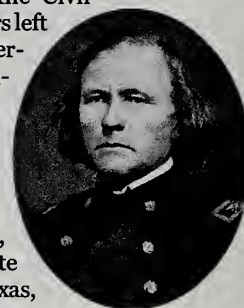
The confrontation between the Navajo and the U.S. government had been brewing ever since the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848. As part of the treaty that ended that conflict, Mexico turned over a large swath of land in what are now the Southwest states, which included Navajo territories.

A decade of small conflicts and raiding on both sides led to total war in 1860, when about 1,000 Navajos attacked Fort Defiance in modern-day Arizona. They nearly took the fort but ultimately lost to American troops, who were aided by other nearby tribes such as the Ute and the Zuni, traditional enemies of the Navajo.

The conflict between the Navajo and the States might have been resolved quickly, but along came the Civil War. Union soldiers left

the New Mexico territory to battle Confederate troops in Texas, leaving a vacuum for the Navajo and other local tribes to step up raids. By 1863, with the Confederate forces routed in Texas, the federal government once again focused on the Navajo. Col. Christopher "Kit" Carson was charged with the task of driving the native Indian population into submission.

After arriving at Fort Defiance, he proceeded to burn crops and villages and capture livestock. Deprived of these commodities and faced with the impending winter, many Navajos surrendered. By 1864, about 8,000 members of the tribe were forced to undertake the "Long Walk" to a reservation in New Mexico, many perishing along the way. ●



Kit Carson

The Civil War's Western Front



WESTERN U.S. DURING THE CIVIL WAR: 1861-1865



Picacho Peak State Park

DANNY LEHMAN—CORBIS, MAP BY STEPHEN ROUNTREE—USN&WR

Monuments to the Civil War dot the East Coast. But the Arizona desert? Indeed: A plaque at Picacho Peak State Park, about 40 miles north of Tucson, marks the westernmost battle of the Civil War.

On April 15, 1862, Union cavalry scouts came upon a handful of Confederate soldiers at Picacho Pass, a well-traveled stagecoach route. After about an hour of shooting, three Union soldiers were dead, and the Confederate

scouts had fled. It was no Gettysburg; only 26 men were involved. "Most people don't know much about it," says park manager Rob Young. "Most things were back east and not out here."

The battle was the end of a desperate gambit by the South. In August 1861, the Confederacy claimed all of the New Mexico Territory. After a grueling march, Tucson was seized by a 75-man Confederate force in February 1862. But with Union troops all along the Rio Grande

and 1,400 men on their way from California, the Confederacy's success out west didn't last long. "One of the things Jefferson Davis envisioned was getting control of the California gold fields through Arizona," says historian Leonard Richards. "They had to take over a lot of territory on the way, and they failed." The Tucson detachment retreated in May 1862, fighting off Apache Indians all the way back to Texas. The West remained part of the North for the rest of the war. —A.C.

IRA BLOCK—NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC IMAGE COLLECTION (2)



INSIDE. Working on the Hunley (left) at a conservation center in Charleston, S.C., archaeologists have found a button from a U.S. Navy uniform and a portrait of the captain's sweetheart (below).

manage to find it, crowding the walkway above the tank to stare down at its debris-encrusted hull. "When you stand over that tank and look at her, she speaks to you," says Glenn McConnell, a South Carolina state legislator and the head of the Friends of the Hunley nonprofit. "We like to say that's when you've been 'Hunleytized.'"

This isn't the first time the people of Charleston have been so hypnotized. When the sub arrived on a railcar in 1864, rumors of the new secret weapon flew through the besieged city like wildfire. Three years into the war, the Confederacy's situation was dire. Economically reliant on cotton exports and imported manufactured goods, the South depended on its ports. From the war's first days, the Union targeted Southern cities such as Charleston and

Time Capsule From the Sea

Artifacts from the South's submarine are turning fable into fact

By Andrew Curry

In a war filled with amazing stories, the H. L. Hunley's is one of the standouts. An invention born of desperation, the Confederacy's secret weapon was the first submarine ever to sink an enemy warship. The craft was an example of tremendous creativity and engineering under tremendously difficult circumstances.

The Hunley is also one of the biggest Civil War mysteries left. Since the conflict ended in 1865, an estimated 50,000 books have been published on nearly every aspect of its politics, strategies, daily life, combat, and civilian experiences—at least a book a day for a century and a half, or one for every 10 men killed in America's most costly war. But in that avalanche of words, the complete story of the Hunley submarine has never been told.

That started to change in August 2000, when the submarine was raised from

the bottom of the Atlantic near Charleston, S.C. Since then, researchers have been pulling together the story of the Hunley's final moments from the artifacts and remains preserved inside. "It's a true time capsule, preserved intact from the Civil War," says Maria Jacobsen, the archaeologist in charge of the Hunley project run by South Carolina. "It's the entire crew, with everything they carried with them that day. It's a treasure for illuminating Civil War history and maritime archaeology."

Hunleytized. Today, that time capsule sits in a tank of near-freezing fresh water. It's not exactly on the beaten path for any of the hundreds of thousands of tourists who visit Charleston each year. Located on a decommissioned naval base 5 miles north of the city's famed waterfront, the Hunley can be viewed by visitors only on weekends. And yet thousands

Savannah with naval blockades dedicated to starving the rebel states out of resistance. With these ports hemmed in by Union warships, trade was impossible. The Southern populace was struggling just to stay alive, let alone wage war.

Into these desperate straits waded Horace Lawson Hunley, a New Orleans inventor and investor. Hunley and his partners saw lifting the blockades as a combination of patriotic duty and business opportunity. With the Confederacy offering bounties for each Union ship sunk, Hunley and his partners decided a submarine could bring in big bucks. A prototype was tested in 1862 near New Orleans; a more advanced machine called the American Diver was launched in January 1863 near Mobile, Ala., but it soon sunk during a storm.

Hunley's team quickly applied the lessons learned from the first two subshand-cranked propulsion worked better than a steam engine, for example—to the construction of the Hunley, finishing it in July 1863. After a quick test in Mobile, it was shipped north to Charleston. The



city's military commander, Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, skeptically referred to it as "the fish torpedo boat." Once thought to be a converted steam boiler, the sub was actually quite sophisticated. Nearly 40 feet long but just 4 feet high, it had 10 sealed portholes, two narrow hatches, and a smooth, flat, streamlined shape that resembles a World War II-era German U-boat. It used a snorkel system for piping air into the vessel, possibly using bellows for pumping. With seven men cranking a propeller shaft, the Hunley could cruise at 3 knots, or 3.5 miles per hour. The craft's commander sat in front, steering with a primitive joystick. Water tanks at either end could be filled and emptied to move the submarine up and down. Even the exterior rivets were ground down to make the Hunley's skin smooth as a fish's scales. "It represents a quantum leap to the modern 20th-century submarine," McConnell says.

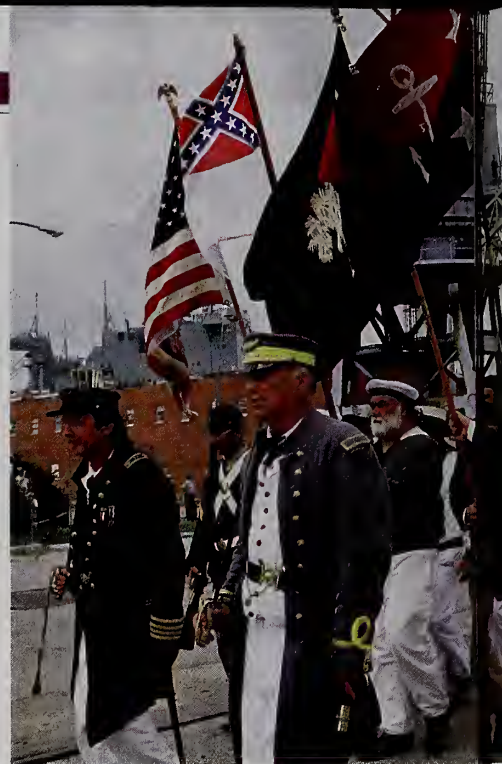
Barbed bomb. Despite all of these technological advances, operating the sub involved a lethal learning process. Shortly after its arrival in Charleston, the sub sank during a test run because of a crewman's error, killing five of the sailors on board. A few months later, Hunley him-

self was on the ship when it sank a second time, killing everyone inside. The sub—and its dead crew and inventor—remained at the bottom for days before the Confederate Navy salvaged it.

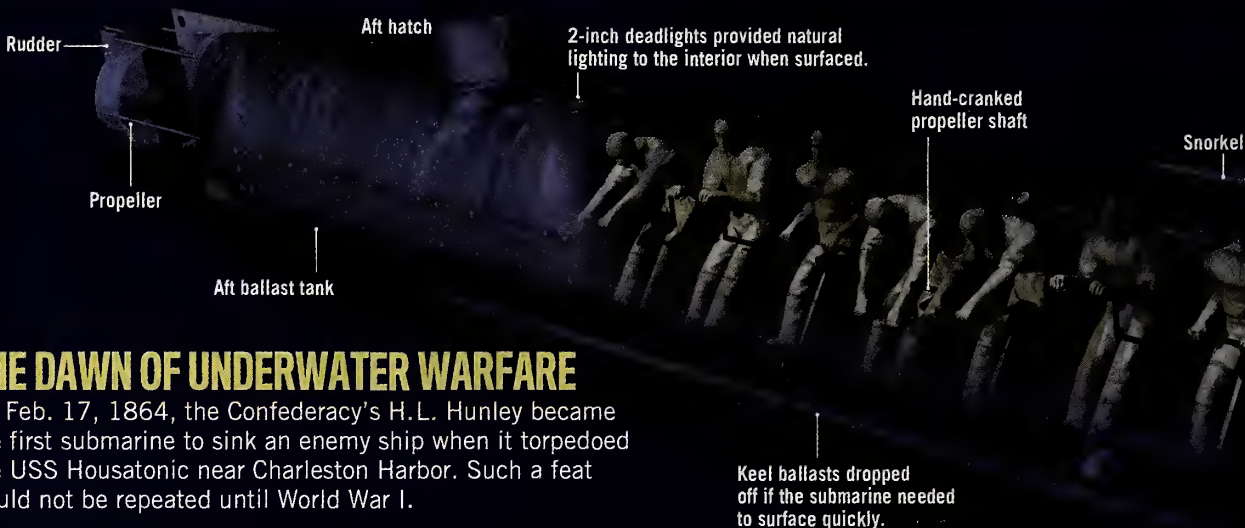
Despite the reservations of Beauregard and others, Charleston's situation was desperate enough to organize one more try. The target was the Housatonic, an 11-gun Union steamship stationed at the mouth of Charleston Harbor. The plan was simple: The crew would crank its way more than 5 miles out to the Housatonic, ram a barbed bomb into the ship's wooden hull, and detonate it. On a cold night in February, the Hunley set out on the attack.

Just before 9 p.m., lookouts on the Housatonic spotted something slipping through the water nearby. Within minutes, an explosion ripped the Housatonic in half and killed five Union sailors. It was the first time a submarine sank a warship. "That night, she changed forever the way war was fought in the water," McConnell says.

It's what happened next that remains shrouded in mystery. After the Housatonic exploded, the Hunley surfaced long enough to send up a blue flare. Then it disappeared without a trace. For more



than a century, Charlestonians and others obsessed over the demise of the Hunley. At one point, circus impresario P. T. Barnum offered a \$100,000 prize to anyone who could find the ship. But it wasn't until 1970 that someone succeeded, when underwater archaeologist E. Lee Spence plotted the vessel's location with a compass and maps. It took another 25 years before permission was granted by

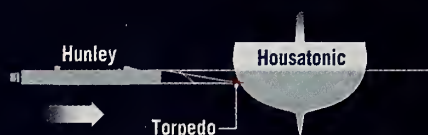


THE DAWN OF UNDERWATER WARFARE

On Feb. 17, 1864, the Confederacy's H.L. Hunley became the first submarine to sink an enemy ship when it torpedoed the USS Housatonic near Charleston Harbor. Such a feat would not be repeated until World War I.

The Hunley's technique

- 1 The Hunley crew was trained to ram a torpedo, attached to the end of a spar, into the hull of an enemy ship.
- 2 After the torpedo was lodged inside the enemy's hull, the Hunley would back away as an attached 150-foot rope played out.
- 3 When the rope finished unspooling, it would tighten and activate the torpedo's explosive charge, blowing a hole in the enemy ship.





IRA BLOCK—NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC IMAGE COLLECTION

South Carolina to salvage the wreck. Divers feeling their way through murky water exposed part of the sub's hull. In 30 feet of water and beneath 3 feet of fine silt, lay an almost perfectly preserved craft, listing at a slight angle.

Inside, excavators knew, artifacts and human remains would be suspended in a soup of mud. Disturbing the contents would erase volumes of information

HONOR GUARD. After the Hunley was raised from the bottom of the Atlantic in August 2000, Confederate reenactors held a memorial service for the submarine's crew.

about the sub's final moments. Even the metal exterior of the craft was tremendously fragile. Project organizers had to throw out the rule book. "Normally when you have a shipwreck, you do the excavation underwater, and still gather the data we would need down the road."

So on Aug. 8, 2000, after years of planning, the Hunley was carefully lifted whole from its resting place and moved to a specially prepared tank. The effort was unique in the history of underwater archaeology, involving 40 divers working around the clock and millions of dollars in equipment.

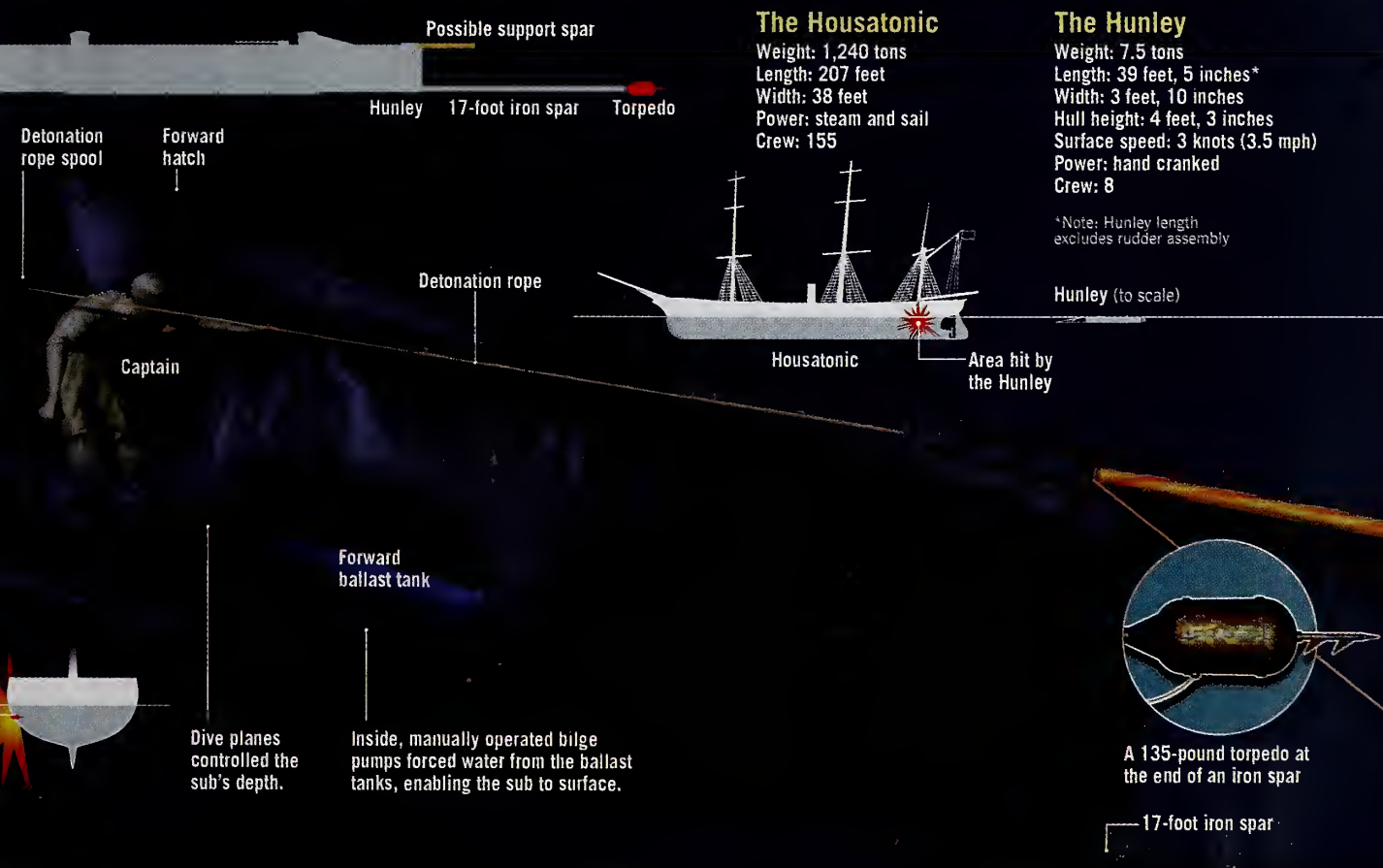
But the hull's corrosion also meant the researchers couldn't relax once it was out of the water. "Once you bring it up to the surface, you have a ticking time bomb on your hands," says Jacobsen. "In a water-filled tank, you could have more corrosion in one year than in 140 years on the

bottom." To deal with the challenge, the tank was constructed and filled with chilled water. A mild electrical current runs through the water, slowing the corrosion of the metal.

In 2001, researchers started to remove the iron plates from the top of the submarine. The ship's interior was filled with mud and sediment, some of which had hardened over time to the consistency of concrete. Everything inside—the crew's bones, the ship's controls, and any artifacts the sailors had brought aboard with them—had to be chipped out of this cementlike layer. As excavators pulled out artifacts, each item's location was plotted on a three-dimensional diagram of the Hunley's interior, creating a map of thousands of separate objects, including more than 1,600 bones.

The story the artifacts revealed has dramatically changed the way historians see the sub—and the society that sent it on its final mission. Though excavators still don't know for certain why the sub sank, the distribution of the bones inside shows that the men made no move to escape. "Each was found more or less where that individual would have been stationed," says forensic genealogist Linda Abrams, who is researching the Hunley's crew. "Either it happened so fast they were unable to react in time, or it happened in such a

STEPHEN ROUNTREE—USNAWR



way that they were unable to react. Maybe they were unconscious."

Genealogy. To flesh out the backgrounds of the dead sailors, forensic experts were brought in to analyze the sub's interior as though it were a crime scene. Historians had long assumed the Hunley's crew would fit a certain mold: "We thought they'd be young—expendable, in other words—shorter than average, naïve," Jacobsen says. But the bones told a very different story. All were taller than average, and two topped 6 feet; the ages ranged from 20 to late 40s. Says Jacobsen: "These men were a hand-picked, crack team."

While the archaeologists worked their way through the sediment inside the sub, Abrams delved into archives and history books on two continents to figure out who these sailors might have been. Piecing together everything from crew manifests to English immigration records to European census lists, Abrams discovered that half the crew was foreign-born. Abrams has tracked two—Arnold Becker and J. F. Carlsen—all the way to Germany. "How do you explain four foreigners volun-

teering for what they knew was probably a suicide mission?" asks Abrams. "It's almost like those who became involved in the Confederacy had different motivation than those in the North."

The researchers were even able to confirm an old legend. The submarine's final commander, Lt. George Dixon, was already a

veteran of several battles by the time he squeezed through the hatch of the Hunley. At the battle of Shiloh, Dixon was shot in the hip, but the bullet was stopped by a gold coin he was carrying. Excavating the ship's prow, Jacobsen

found a \$20 gold piece from 1860, badly bent. "My life preserver" was engraved on the back. "When we started the project, that was historical legend," McConnell says. "When we went to lift the remains out, historical fable became fact."

Now that the sub's interior has been

DID YOU KNOW...

Soldiers reportedly had a **menagerie of mascots**: a tame bear, a sheep (who ultimately was sold to a butcher for \$5), and even a camel. Perhaps the two most famous were **Dog Jack**, who has a portrait in the Soldiers & Sailors National Military Museum & Memorial in Pittsburgh, and an eagle named **Old Abe**.

cleared, researchers intend to go to work on the hull, which is still covered in a hard layer of sand, silt, and rust. When they start removing this concretion later this year, Jacobsen hopes they'll find the answer to the Hunley's biggest secret: What sank the sub on that February night? "It's a forensic site 140 years old," Jacobsen

marvels. "People died, and we don't know how."

That sense of enduring mystery is part of the sub's magnetism. Since the project began more than a decade ago, tens of millions of dollars have been donated to fund the excavation and research. Organizers hope to open a museum in 2013, showcasing a conserved submarine. "Never when we started the project did we think we'd find it with that little corrosion and with that kind of preservation inside her," McConnell says. "The Hunley has all the history and romanticism of something lost at sea like the Titanic." ●

IT "HAS ALL THE HISTORY...OF SOMETHING LOST AT SEA LIKE THE TITANIC."

A Shark of a Ship for the South

The Confederacy's Navy has typically been considered the weak point of its military, but it did produce at least a few remarkable vessels. The H. L. Hunley was one. The CSS Alabama was another. Its tale is bracingly told in *Wolf of the Deep: Raphael Semmes and the Notorious Confederate Raider CSS Alabama* by historian Stephen Fox, which arrives in stores later this month. Rather than head-to-head battle with the Union ships that were blockading Southern ports, the Alabama roamed



PAYBACK. The Union Kearsarge sank the Alabama in June 1864.

the oceans from England to Brazil to South Africa sinking merchant ships carrying supplies to the Yankees. In just its first two months at sea in 1862, the Alabama burned 20 vessels "worth \$1,184,311—more than four times the cost of building and equip-

ping the [Alabama] herself." Indeed, the ship was built near Liverpool, England, specifically for its role as predator of the wide seas. At a time when more vessels were being made of iron, the Alabama had a copper-sheathed, wooden hull which "resisted thick

fouling by marine plants and organisms... a clean hull slipped more easily through the water."

The Alabama met its end on June 19, 1864, off the coast of Cherbourg, France, destroyed in a spirited—if uneven—battle with the Union's Kearsarge, which had tracked it there. The Yankee vessel suffered minor damage and one casualty. The death toll for the Confederacy was 26 sailors.

In 1984, the crew of a minesweeping ship located the wreckage of the Alabama. French and American investigators now perform annual dives to recover artifacts from the vessel—Brazilian coins, photographs, cups, and saucers—some of which are on display at the Museum of Mobile. —Kenneth Terrell

proach to security, the gang actually had a better-than-even chance of pulling off the heist. But they made a significant mistake. Neither Mullen nor Hughes had any body-snatching experience, so they invited a man named Lewis Swegles, who they thought was a grave robber, to help them. They couldn't have made a worse choice, because Swegles was a paid informant—a “roper”—of the Secret Service.

Swegles played his part as double agent well, reporting every detail of the plot to his boss, Patrick D. Tyrrell, chief of the Chicago district office of the Secret Service. On the night Swegles accompanied Mullen and Hughes to Oak Ridge Cemetery, Tyrrell and his agents were lying in wait for them at Lincoln's tomb, witnesses for the comedy of errors that soon began. Although Mullen and Hughes were career criminals, they couldn't pick a lock, so they had to cut through the padlock with a file. Once inside the tomb chamber, they found they could not lift Lincoln's 500-pound cedar-and-lead coffin. The inept

grave robbers were considering their options when a detective's pistol accidentally went off outside. Mullen and Hughes bolted, but it wasn't much of a getaway—they headed straight back to their saloon in Chicago where Tyrrell arrested them a couple days later.

Meanwhile, back in Springfield, the custodian of the tomb, John Carroll Power, was in a state of panic. If hapless amateurs could come so close to carrying off Lincoln's body, what would happen if professional body snatchers targeted the tomb? The only solution Power could think of was to hide the body where no one could find it. So after dark, Power and five friends buried Lincoln in a shallow, unmarked grave in the tomb's basement.

Code of honor. None of the men who buried the coffin that night had known Lincoln. They were ordinary guys—one was a railroad ticket agent, another was a hotelkeeper, and a third worked as a bank clerk. Yet it had fallen to

them to safeguard the remains of Lincoln, and they took that obligation seriously, swearing never to reveal the location of the martyred president's body. And in the years that followed, they kept that secret faithfully.

They were finally relieved of their obligation in 1901, when, under instructions from Robert Lincoln, the president's only surviving child, Lincoln's body was placed inside a steel cage, lowered into a 10-foot-deep vault, and buried under tons of wet concrete. He's still there, in his tomb on the grounds of Oak Ridge Cemetery.

While Tyrrell was the undisputed hero of the hour, the Secret Service perhaps benefited most of all from the failed crime. Protecting Lincoln's body led them to protecting the office of the presidency. ●

Craughwell is the author of Stealing Lincoln's Body (Harvard University Press, 2007). He lives in Bethel, Conn.

THE GANG HAD A BETTER-THAN-EVEN CHANCE OF PULLING OFF THE HEIST.

Could Modern Medicine Save Abe?

On the night of April 14, 1865, just as a would-be assassin barged into the home of Secretary of State William Seward and slashed the secretary and four others in the house with a Bowie knife, John Wilkes Booth—actor and Confederate spy—slipped into the presidential box at Ford's Theater and blasted a bullet from his .44-caliber single-shot Derringer pistol into Abraham Lincoln's head. The low-velocity bullet entered the left side of Lincoln's skull above the brainstem, sliced through areas responsible for speech, and lodged in white matter near the center of his skull. Charles A. Leale, a 23-year-old Army surgeon who happened to be nearby, was the first physician to reach Lincoln. He found the president

sprawled against his wife—bloodied and breathing laboriously with closed eyes and a faint pulse. “His wound is mortal,” Leale concluded. He was right, of course. By 7:22 a.m. the next day, Lincoln was dead, despite getting the

best care doctors of the era had to offer.

But consider if he had been shot in 2007, as participants at a recent conference sponsored by the University of Maryland School of Medicine and the Veterans Affairs Mary-

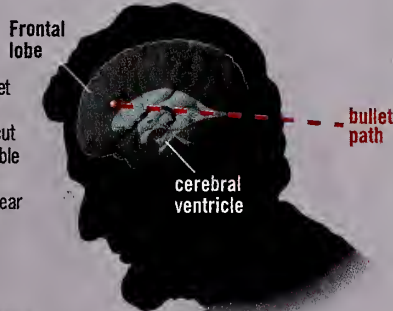
land Health Care System did. “I think he probably would have lived,” says Thomas Scalea, the physician in chief at R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Center, an emergency care facility in Baltimore. “He may well have ended up disabled, but he clearly had treatable injuries,” says Scalea, who notes that Lincoln's sense of reason probably would have been preserved while he could have lost his ability to communicate.

Everything from quick transport to the hospital, CT scans, better hygiene during surgery, and better ICU care would have improved Lincoln's chances for survival, says Scalea. All bets are off, however, had Lincoln been shot with modern, high-caliber weaponry. “This would be a whole different discussion if he'd been shot with an Uzi,” says Scalea. —Adam Voiland

PRESIDENTIAL POSTMORTEM

In May, medical experts pondered whether Lincoln would have survived if treated with today's techniques. Their verdict: Probably, though he might not be able to speak.

DEADLY PATH: The bullet entered Lincoln's skull above the brain stem, cut through areas responsible for vision and possibly speech, then stopped near the center of his skull.



Source: Historical Clinicopathological Conference

ROB CADY—USN&WR

Greedy Games Part of Every Phase of War

Pioneer Journal (Pictures in today's photo section)

Great majorities of the people of both sides backed The War Between The States with their fortunes and their lives, but in the notes that any bugle blows there are always jarring overtones.

In New York, for instance, there was the Stock exchange and below the Mason and Dixon line there were the railroads, each playing their greedy little games, at times within sight of the dying and often within sound of the guns.

The proceedings of the Stock exchange at this time were secret and men offered as much as \$100 a day for a chance to listen at the keyhole of the room where the trading was carried on. A chief movement in the trading was the buying of gold as a speculation on the eventual demoralization of the Union currency. Each Southern victory brought that demoralization nearer and raised the price of gold, netting its bulls a profit. And it only required a small profit for the listeners at the keyhole to hear the stock brokers, among whom was a youth of 26 named J. Pierpont Morgan, sing "Dixie." They sang it eagerly, no doubt harshly as they hastily counted over their fattening pocketbooks, and on Wall street there was none, not even a music lover, to ram the song down their throats. Mr. Morgan did at this time arouse the rage of the patriotic, but not by his singing. It seems that he and one Edward B. Ketchum almost cornered gold in a speculative coup.

Need for Railroads

During the war, the South was in desperate need of railroads. Its states were pockmarked by short lines, some only a few miles long, and there was imperative need for combining them into continuous lines. At Petersburg, for instance, two railroads terminated but did not connect. The military authorities moved heaven and earth to link the two, but they could not move the railroad officials or the town officials. The rail owners were afraid their profits would diminish under a merger, and the town, refusing to see beyond its

boundaries, refused to give up its transfer business.

Thus the progress of supplies from one point to another was intolerably slow and there is some reason to believe that the congestion on the railroads at least partially explains the approach of a famine in the latter part of the war.

Under these conditions and under the condition of "bounty" recruiting with which we shall deal later, it is not hard to understand why desertions were so numerous, and why the two governments were as lenient as possible with their deserters.

Into Outlaw Districts

As the southern lines shrank closer together beneath the terrible impacts of Grant's and Sherman's armies, there was a third complicating factor calling southern men home. From the districts over which war laid its black scars, helpless families—women, children, slaves—sought safety by withdrawing to where they thought armies could not penetrate. They struggled across desolate country, through forests and across rivers where the law of civilization—even such civilization as exists in war-time—had not penetrated. Fleeing the fire of war, many of them leaped into the frying-pan of the outlaw who, defiant of civil and military authorities, lived in those vast, open areas so characteristic of the southern countryside.

Until recently there was many a southern grandmother who could catch her children's breath with the story of that tense, frightening trek through the night to where a colony of refugees had banded together, who could tell of crouching in brush, agonized hands muffling child mouths as lawless mar-

auders tramped by. And then the life in these tiny refugee colonies whose men were miles and perhaps a world removed! These stories fill sad pages in the history of American valor and there are those among us who will never forget these women who were outwardly calm as their children "romped after butterflies in a glory of sunshine," while ugly stories drifted in "of deeds done by the masterless men in the forest just beyond the horizon, and far off on the soul's horizon fathers, husbands, brothers, held grimly the last lines of defense!"

But these were only a small part of the problems that rose up to overwhelm the government of the North and at the last engulf the government of the south.

Lincoln Unknown Factor

In those days the Union men looked upon the Confederate president, Jefferson Davis, as the arch-conspirator among a band of rebels. Time has placed him before us in another light. He was not a radical secessionist. His selection as President was a victory for the moderates over the extremists in the Montgomery convention. In attempting to give

unity to the Confederate movement, while each state claimed sovereign authority, his task was very delicate; in attempting to sustain a great war on an economic basis wholly inadequate, the task proved impossible. But historians are agreed it is doubtful whether there was any other man in the Confederacy better fitted to undertake it.

Lincoln, entering Washington secretly for fear of enemies, was a relatively unknown statesman—a "dark horse" accepted by the leaders of the new republican party as a compromise candidate.

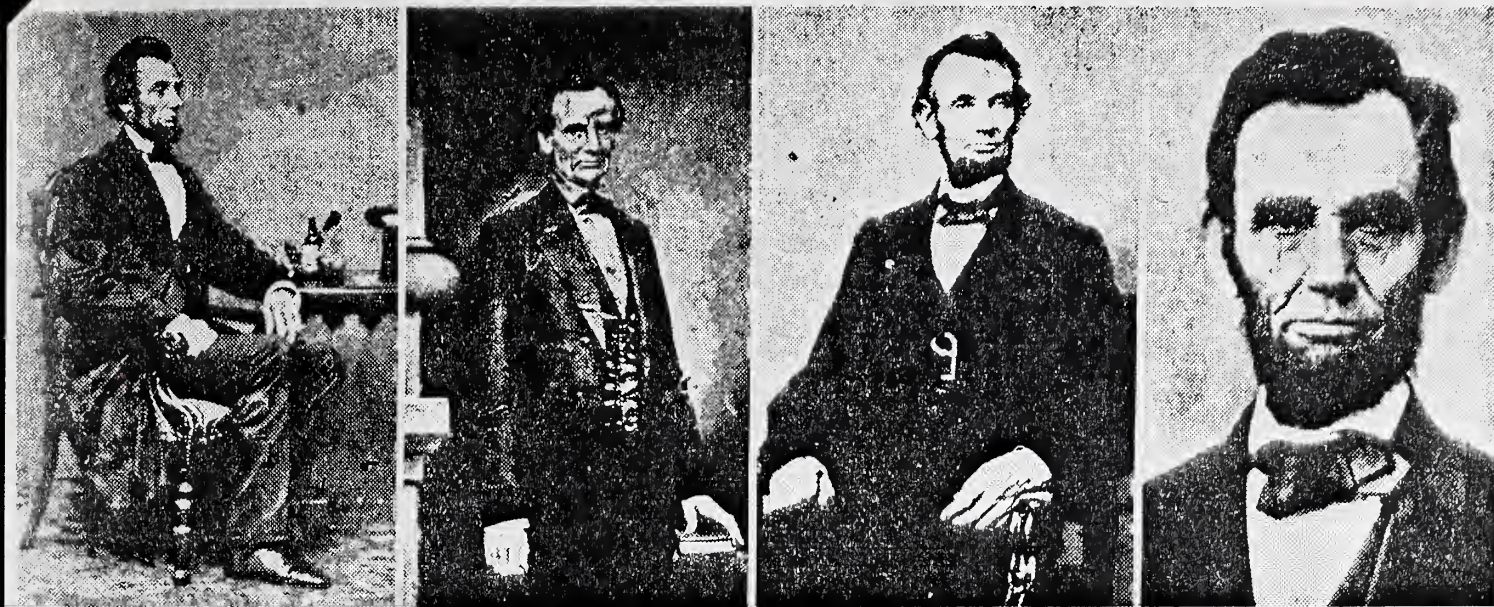
He had either to become a mere figurehead or to establish a personal ascendancy that would gradually weld the jarring factions of the new party into an aggressive harmony capable of sustaining a great war. To accomplish this, he had to rely almost entirely on his own powers. He began without any personal following on which to rely and with no definite faction committed to his support. Gradually, this "length of shambling limb" built up a following so powerful and so loyal to him that in the last stage of the war he dominated the nation. And if it is fortunate for the world today that America is a unified nation, it is as much to Lincoln as to the army, the navy and the steadfast determination of large parts of the northern population that we owe thanks.

A Bold Trial

Davis struck out on a bold course in the first months of the Confederacy. His first strategem—the firing on Fort Sumter—brought four wavering states, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee, into the confederation. His second strategem—bidding the export of stores of cotton to Europe before the blockade ended disastrously.

Davis believed that when Europe was no longer able to secure cotton, it would hasten to recognize the confederacy. But he reckoned without Lincoln's diplomacy and without the steadfast conviction on the continent that all the advantages were with the north and that the Union must eventually prevail. The European monarchs could not afford to rush recognition and earn the enmity of the victorious part of the country.

Throughout the war, Lincoln's political situation was difficult. Though a great proportion of the democrats supported his government, the remainder formed an active and hostile opposition party. The republicans themselves were divided into several factions. A powerful group, bitterly hostile to Lincoln, induced Congress to create the inquisitorial committee on the conduct of the war. Abolitionists steadily renewed their pressure for the emancipation of the slaves and large factions were bent on distorting the war into a fight against slavery. Lincoln had to repeat continuously that the war was being fought to preserve the Union.



Above, left. This photograph was made by Brady on February 27, 1860, and Lincoln used to say it and his speech at Cooper Union, New York, had made him President. The people of the north fixed their gaze intently on this picture and saw a sad, wise, determined man who would do nothing rash and yet would defend their union.

Second from left. On February 23, 1863, Brady again trained his lens on the features of Lincoln. Here we see the President in repose, two years of war behind him and he weary to his soul.

Second from right. Now it is 1864 and in the south Lincoln hears the steady, undiminished roar of the guns and the gasps of the dying while at home discontent rises. His pleasant-faced and smiling here as he tries to give his followers a note of confidence, but who would say only four years separate this photograph and the first one?

Right. This picture was taken in the last months of Lincoln's life. Here is a face scalded by time.

The Thirteenth Amendment

In the grim summer of 1862, Lincoln felt the cause was desperate. On July 22, he read to his cabinet a draft emancipation proclamation, justifying it as a military measure. All the cabinet but Blair, Postmaster-General, approved it; but at the suggestion of Seward, its announcement was postponed until the Union armies had won a victory. Otherwise, said Seward, it might seem that the government was "stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia" in confession of weakness. The battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, driving Lee from Maryland, was the victory for which Lincoln waited. Six days later he issued a preliminary statement warning the south that he would declare free all slaves held on January 1, 1863, in territory resisting the authority of the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation was published to the world on the following New Year's day. It was not observed in the south, but thenceforth the war was waged for two objects, to preserve the Union and to put an end to slavery. The proclamation did not apply to Tennessee, mostly in Union hands, and to the parts of Louisiana that were held by Union troops. On February 1, 1865, the Thirteenth amendment put an end to all slavery on American soil.

Money for Patriots

The volunteer system of recruiting was a bone in the crops of both armies. In the North bounties were offered. Under the act of July, 1861, every volunteer who enlisted for two or more years received \$100. After June, 1863, the veteran who reenlisted for the duration of the war was given \$400. Later a bounty of \$300 was paid to each volunteer who enlisted in any three-year regiment. Since state militia were used, states rivalled each other in offering

bounties. And the recruiting poster of that time emphasized the monetary reward of patriotism as much as it did the nation's need.

The draft law adopted after the supply of volunteers had dried up permitted a man to buy a substitute for himself. The dual evils of bounties and substitution brought in their wake the "substitute broker," a queer and repulsive sort of business man who made it his trade, and generally did so shadily, to induce men to desert and join up again for a new bounty or as a substitute.

In the north the draft law met

with bitter opposition. When the drawing of names in New York City resulted in a list of men the great majority of whom were mechanics or laborers, class feeling appeared. Many of those conscripted, supported by many more whose names might soon be called, bitterly attacked the law as a violation of the fundamental principles of democracy. The city rang with the charge that the conflict raging south of the Potomac was "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight." Heated protests developed quickly into violence which had to be suppressed by bullets and bayonets.

To "Extinguish Resentments"

So bitter were the attacks on Lincoln, that the great war president feared for his reelection. When Sherman's victory at Atlanta turned the tide of the war, the opposition to Lincoln's conduct subsided and General McClellan was defeated at the polls. Lincoln explained his election by saying the country did not think it wise to swap horses while crossing a river, a sentence which had entered American political language. In his second inaugural address, he concluded with these magnificent

words: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

It was a little more than a month later that Lincoln rose to address his cabinet about the situation before them. "We must extinguish our resentments," he said, "if we expect harmony and union."

In the evening he attended a performance at Ford's theater and there was mortally wounded by John Wilkes Booth, an actor and demented southern sympathizer.

At 7:22 the following morning, Lincoln died. He was just past his fifty-ninth birthday, a man whose uncouth figure, its large bones pressing through the fallow skin, had impressed itself enduringly in the heart of the world. On the day he died he was at the moment of his greatest triumph. The war had been won, his enemies defeated or placated.

And it is by some strange twist of faith that a southern sympathizer should cut him down at the time of his greatest usefulness to the south. With Lincoln at the helm, reconstruction might not have become such a maddening tragedy.

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WEST and SOUTH	CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1861-1865 E A S T	S E A and C O A S T
May 10. Camp Jackson and St. Louis secured	Secession active. Conspiracy in Washington. Peace Moves. PEACE CONFERENCE Lincoln Inaugurated. Mar. 4. Apr. 19. Baltimore Riot 25. Troops in Wash. May 24. Arlington Hts. Alex. Je.-Jy. W. Va. secure 528 July 21. 1st BULL RUN (C) 518 (McDowell) Oct. 21. Ball's Bluff (C) 545 McClellan inactive. Ill.	Jan. 9. "Star of the West" fired upon as she approached Ft. Sumter. 512 Ft. Pickens reinforced. Apr. 14. Ft. Sumter falls. Navy active. NC. S. C. 570 Privateers. Nov. 7. PORT ROYAL taken. Nov. 8. TRENT AFFAIR. 522
Jan. Grant's Tenn. Campaign Jan. 19. Mills Springs (U) Feb. 6. Ft. Henry (U) Feb. 16. Ft. DONELSON (U) Mar. 7-8. Pea Ridge (U) Apr. 6-7. SHILOH or Pittsburg Landing. (U) 528 Apr. 7. Is. No. 10 529 May 30. Corinth (U) Je. 5-6. Ft. Pillow and MEMPHIS Sept. 19. Iuka Bragg's Counter Campaign Oct. 8. PERRYVILLE. (U) Dec. 31. MURFREESBORO (U) Dec. Grant's Vicksburg/C.	Apr.-July. McCLELLAN'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN 545 (May. Stonewall Jackson's Diversion in Sh. Valley) Yorktown. Williamsburg. Norfolk. Seven Pines or Fair Oaks. Mechanicsville. Gaines's Mill. Savage's Station. Glendale. Malvern Hill. (7 D. Battles Aug. 27-30 Je. 26-Jy. 1) 2nd BULL RUN (Pope) 553 Lee's FIRST INVASION B.F. 554 H.F. Sept. 17. ANTIETAM (U) Dec. 13. FREDERICKSBURG (C) (Burnside)	Feb. 8. ROANOKE ISLAND Mar. 8. MONITOR and MERRIMAC 569 Apr. 10. Ft. Pulaski. 570 Apr. 25. NEW ORLEANS. (Farragut and Butler. 529) Oct. 8. Galveston (U) "ALABAMA"
Jan. 11. Arkansas Post. (U) GRANT'S VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN CONTINUED. Apr. 30. Grand Gulf. May 1. Port Gibson. 14. Jackson. 16. Champion Hills. 17. Big Black River. SIEGE OF VICKSBURG 531 July 4. Surrender. 8. Port Hudson Sept. 19-20. CHICAMAUGA (C) Nov. 24-25. CHATTANOOGA, LOOKOUT MT. MISS. RIDGE 534 GA. CAMPAIGN. SHERMAN against J.E. JOHNSTON May. Dalton, Resaca Je. Kennesaw Mt. Jy. Peach Tree Cr. Oct. 5 23. Atlanta 537 Allatoona 28. Ezra Church HOOD'S Sept. 2. ATLANTA oc. INVASION Nov. 15. MARCH TO Nov. 21 SEA BEGINS 539 30 Frank- Dec. 20. Savannah. 1 in Dec. 15-16 Nashville	Jan. 1. E M A N C I P A T I O N May 2, 3, 4. CHANCELLORSVILLE (C) (Lee-Hooker) Stonewall Jackson killed. LEE'S SECOND INVASION 558 July 3. G E T T Y S B U R G (Meade-Lee)	under Semmes. Jan. 1 Galveston. (C) Apr. July. Charleston. Attacks on Ft. Sumter and Ft. Moultrie. A C T I V E
Feb. 1. Sherman turns north 540 Feb. 17. Columbia, S.C. burns Mar. N.C. subdued. 11. Fayetteville 16. Averbysborough. 19. Bentonville. 23. Goldsboro Apr. 9. Stoneman from Tenn. takes Salisbury N.C. 26. Johnston surrenders May 4. Taylor surrenders. Ala. 13. Last fight. Brazos Santiago, Texas	Feb. 29 Grant. Lieut.-Gen. May 5-7 WILDERNESS 563 8-21 Spottsylvania C.H. June 3. COLD HARBOR Jy. 30. P. "Crater" July. EARLY'S RAID 565 11. Wash. in danger. Chambersburg, Pa. burned SHERIDAN TO The rescue. Sept. 19. Winchester 565 22. Fisher's Hill Devastation of Shenandoah Oct. 19. Cedar Creek. S.R.	- SU N K, June 18 - by "Kearsarge" Aug. 5. Farragut wins the Battle of Mobile Bay Dec. First attack on 20-25 Fort Fisher, N.C.
	Feb. 3. HAMPTON ROADS CONF. 566 GRANT Hammers ON Apr. 1. Five Forks. Sheridan Apr. 2, 3. Petersburg and RICHMOND fall. Apr. 9. APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE LEE SURRENDERS 14. L I N C O L N ASSASSINATED	Jan. 15 FORT FISHER FALLS Butler and Terry in command. WILMINGTON occupied Feb. 17. CHARLESTON evac. Flag flies over Ft. Sumter. Apr. 12. Mobile. Ala. occupied.

David M. Hays
20 July 1925

20th NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT, (UNITED TURNER RIFLES), 1861-1863

Plate No. 530

Immediately upon President Lincoln's call for volunteers in April of 1861, the New York Turn Verein, a unit of the athletic-social clubs conceived by the German educator Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, met to form a unit that became the 20th New York.¹ Two weeks later, 1200 men had responded and were under the command of Colonel Max Weber.² Primarily raised in New York City, the 20th was also supplemented by companies from Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Rochester and Syracuse, Newark, New Jersey, recruited Company A.³

On 6 May 1861, the regiment entered Federal service and departed New York on 13 June for Fortress Monroe.⁴ Following the regimental flag bearing the Turner slogan *Bahn Frei* (*Clear the Way*), in June of 1862, the 20th under the command of Colonel the Baron Von Vegesack joined the 7th and later the 6th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac.⁵

The 20th participated at the battle of Antietam. Its gallantry is remembered by a New York State monument on the site, along with a separate regimental monument erected by the Turner Associations in the National Cemetery.⁶ The 20th was also at the Seven Days, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, the "Mud March," Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Salem Heights.⁷ It was mustered out at New York City in June 1863.⁸

That the 20th had a regimental uniform is evidenced by a photograph of the color party, and an engraved sheet of regimental stationery.⁹ The stationery illustration shows the regulation dress hat with infantry insignia, and a frock coat similar to the U.S. Army's but having shoulder tabs and belt loops and a horizontal stripe on the cuff. A pencil sketch by Henry A. Ogden verifies these details and, in addition, indicates the cap, frock and trousers to have been dark blue with light blue piping on the coat.¹⁰ This was later changed when:

A committee of ladies called the "Turner Sisters," supplied underclothing, bandages, lint, etc., sufficient for each man. The State furnished uniforms about the middle of May, which were subsequently ornamented in the field by changing the blue welts and facings to green; the stripes and chevrons of the non-commissioned officers, and the shoulder straps of the officers, were also changed to green, after the fashion of European riflemen, the regiment having been designed for a body of sharpshooters.¹¹

This change probably resulted from the issue of M1840 Remington "Mississippi" rifles, caliber 54.¹²

The Bureau of Military Records erroneously states that these rifles had the "angular" bayonet. In fact, they carried a sword bayonet according to the Quarterly Returns of Ordnance Ending December 31, 1862, which states: (for the 20th) "U.S. Rifles Cal. 54, 1840 1st Class; 'Jager' sword bayonets Cal. 54, 2nd Class."¹⁴ The sword bayonet is also shown on the regimental monument at Antietam Battlefield.

Prior to the issue of the "Mississippi" rifles, the regiment used M1842 muskets, cal. 69. New York State records give the

following account of the regiment's arms and accoutrements:

1861	June	4	720	Percussion Muskets	1842
1861	July	25	720	Remington Rifles	Sword Bayonet
1861	May	31	-	Cartridge Boxes	
"	"	"	-	Cartridge Box Belts and Plates	
"	"	"	64	NCO and Musicians Waistbelts and Plates	
"	"	"	680	Privates Waistbelts and Plates	
"	"	"	720	Cap Pouches and Picks	
"	"	"	720	Bayonet Scabbards and Frogs	
"	July	25	720	Frogs for Sword Bayonet Scabbards	
"	May	31	720	Gun Slings	
"	"	"	744	Knapsacks	
"	"	"	744	Haversacks	
"	"	"	744	Canteens ¹⁶	

The 20th, in common with many other regiments raised early in the war, was issued both the dress hat and forage cap. Dr. Milgram's stationery depicts two soldiers wearing the dress hat while the forage cap can be seen in the photograph and also on the regimental monument at Antietam.¹⁷ Dr. Milgram's stationery shows that the oval US waist belt plate was worn by the enlisted men of the 20th.¹⁸

Roger D. Sturcke

William D. Muhr

¹ *Bahn Frei! Historical Journal. A Souvenir of the Centennial Celebration of the New York Turn Verein*, January 1st to November 11th, 1950, unpag. Hereafter cited as *Bahn Frei*.

² *Bahn Frei*, *ibid.*

³ Frederick Phisterer, *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, 3rd Edition, 5 volumes and Index, Albany, 1912, III, p 1958.

⁴ Fredrick H. Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, 3 volumes, Cedar Rapids, 1909, III, pp 1412-1413. Hereafter cited as *Compendium*.

⁵ *Bahn Frei*, *op. cit.*

⁶ *Bahn Frei*, *ibid.*

⁷ *Compendium*, *op. cit.*, pp 1412-1413.

⁸ *Bahn Frei*, *op. cit.*

⁹ Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N.Y., a photograph in their collection; Dr. James W. Milgram, owner of stationery of the 20th. The authors wish to thank Dr. Milgram for his cooperation in supplying uniform details from the painted letterhead stationery in his collection.

¹⁰ Henry A. Ogden, pencil sketches, New York Historical Society Collections, New York.

¹¹ *Third Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record*, New York State, February 2, 1866, Albany, 1866, pp 145-146. Hereafter cited as *Bureau*.

¹² *Bureau*, *ibid.*

¹³ *Bureau*, *ibid.*

¹⁴ National Archives, Record Group 156, "Summary of Quarterly Returns of Ordnance, Infantry Regiments," 20th N.Y.V.I.

¹⁵ New York State, *Annual Report of the Adjutant General for the Year 1862*, Albany, 1862, p 41.

¹⁶ New York State, *Annual Report of the Commissary General of Ordnance for the Year 1861*, Albany, 1862, p 124.

¹⁷ Dr. James W. Milgram to Roger Sturcke, 10 Feb 1974; photograph in Buffalo Historical Society.

¹⁸ Dr. James W. Milgram to Roger Sturcke, 10 Feb 1974.



STURCKE 74



NEVADA ADMITTED
TO THE UNION-1864



VASSAR COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1861



EVENTS

GROUNDS PURCHASED FOR NAT. CEMETERIES-1861
ADDITIONAL TAXES TO PROVIDE FOR WAR-1861
HOMESTEAD LAW-1861
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE FOUNDED-1862
PAC. RR. & TEL. AUTHORIZED-1862
THE ANTI-POLYGAMY ACT-1862

LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION



THE CIVIL WAR



WEST VIRGINIA ADMITTED
TO THE UNION-1863

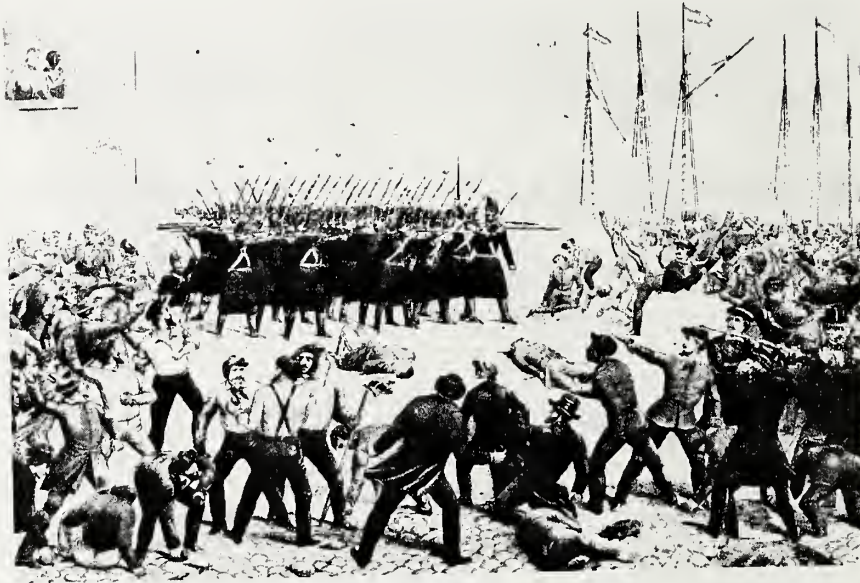


EVENTS

FIRST ISSUE OF GREENBACKS-1862
CONSCRIPTION ACT-1863
NATIONAL BANK FOUNDED-1863
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION-1863
POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM EST.1864
THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR-1864

rolling off the stone. Without examining the print's place of origin (Hartford, Conn.), it is easy to see that it was in the North. In the words of the caption, the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, are shown "resisting" the mob.

A hand-colored small folio, this unusual Civil War item is only \$50.



"MASSACRE AT BALTIMORE"

FIRST BLOODSHED OF THE CIVIL WAR

President Lincoln's proclamation of April 16, 1861, threw Maryland into turmoil. The state's loyalties split in half. Rival factions tramped the streets chanting "Dixie" and the "Star-Spangled Banner". A rebel flag was burned while the mob hooted.

Yet when 3,000 Boston troops marched into the city, on their way to Washington, they were met by hisses. Struck by stones that came out of the crowd, the soldiers let off a volley, then another. Finally, they charged their tormentors with bayonets. When they departed, 100 citizens lay dead in the streets.

Thus, on April 19, 1861, occurred the first bloodshed of the Civil War.

In the North, frightening rumors spread concerning this "battle". It was believed the troops had been cut to pieces. People clamored for news. But Baltimore, its wires cut, was a city isolated.

To meet the demand, Messrs. E. B. & E. C. Kellogg, who did lithographs in the manner of Currier & Ives, got busy. Soon their reconstruction of "The Massacre at Baltimore" was

